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OLADE APPROVES LATIN AMERICAN ENERGY INTEGRATION

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Nov 80 Sec A pp 3, 30

[Text] Today, the 11th Session of Ministers of Mines and Energy of the 25 countries which make up the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) adopted a strategy and a plan for the development of their resources which will guarantee them, in addition to their independence, "the rational, optimal and fitting utilization of energy as a basis for the goals of independent, self-sustained, economic and social growth of the countries in the region."

This plan, which was adopted in view of the complexity of the worldwide economic and political plans which have cropped up in the area of energy, was devised by Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela "within a context of diversification and rationalization of production and consumption, based on the development of the natural resources that are available in the region."

The meeting was opened this morning by Diego Uribe Vargas, the Colombian foreign minister (President Turbay Ayala did not attend), who emphasized that the OLADE member nations must unite in the most extensive integration with respect to energy, so as to maintain their independence.

Manuel Torres, head of the Cuban delegation, complained about the impossibility of reaching agreement on "the global negotiations concerning the position of some governments of these industrialized countries, primarily the United States, whose contemporary economies have been built up on the colonial, neocolonial and imperialist system."

The Cuban delegate added that, after 15 years of negotiations, "if we take the first UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] as a starting point, it is confirmed once more that they are not willing to restructure the world economy for the benefit of the entire international community, rather than that of a few nations."

The Cuban, Torres, declared: "The so-called energy crisis is part of the current problems involving international economic relations and, since this is so, the unity of the developing world, based on mutual cooperation, is important for solving them; and OLADE is an appropriate framework on the regional level for this purpose."

The Program Was Upheld

At the meeting, Humberto Calderon Berti, the Venezuelan minister of mines and energy, upheld the "Program of Energy Cooperation for Central American and Caribbean Countries," which was signed on 3 August in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively. The document stresses that, "In order to attain their goals of economic and social progress in an atmosphere of peace and freedom, action involving unified cooperation is indispensable among the developing countries."

Mexico and Venezuela reiterated the fact that they propose to continue providing for "the domestic consumption of oil of imported origin, in the nations of the area, allocating for this purpose a total volume of up to 160,000 barrels per day, and contributing to the pertinent government financing." The countries which are the beneficiaries are Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

The meeting of ministers of mines and energy also backed the recent position assumed by the government of Ecuador, "in the defense of its maritime rights," and condemned "the embargo ordered by the United States Government on tuna exports from Ecuador and other Latin American countries to that country's market."

Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), also emphasized, as an example of cooperation, the Mexican-Venezuelan agreement on energy assistance to the Central American and Caribbean nations. He urged Latin America to "face the challenge of regional energy cooperation on behalf of its own interests."

The Peruvian, Alzamora, added: "The region's vast energy potential must cater primarily to the political and economic interests and requirements of Latin America; and autonomy in the control and disposal of the region's energy resources can only be assured within the context of a Latin American program."

Consolidating the Autonomy

The SELA secretary also observed: "The progressive discovery of new energy resources in strategic areas of the region makes our action even more advisable within a strong national front which, combining the interests of producers and consumers in a unified, equitable fashion,will make it possible to better withstand the pressures, and to consolidate Latin America's autonomy in the field of energy as an essential requirement for its independent development structure."

The Argentine under secretary of electricity, Bernardo Bronstin, remarked that, although his country is not a member of OLADE owing to difficulties at the beginning of the prior negotiations, it is in accord with its main policies, especially with regard to the view that "it is necessary to rationalize consumption, to diversify the sources of production, to explore and control hydrocarbons and to burn the least amount of fuel to produce more electricity."

He stressed that Argentina is calmly facing its energy future, because of its vast potential; adding that 92 percent of the consumption is provided for with hydrocarbons. But his country is also developing other sources, particularly nuclear and hydroelectric power.

At the meeting, approval was given for a proposal to the effect that, in view of the current situation and the worldwide energy prospects, the aspiration of the Latin American countries which are members of OLADE in their relations with the OPEC nations should be the following:

The potential reductions in hydrocarbon production in the OPEC member nations should not affect the volumes exported to the developing countries and, in addition, there should be a guaranteed supply of hydrocarbons required for the economic and social development of those countries.

Special attention should be paid to the concluding of long-term sales contracts at official prices among the Latin American governments, eliminating from those contracts the terms that prevail on the spot markets.

2909
CSO: 3010

PEMEX TO PROSPECT ON CUBAN COASTAL SHELF

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Dec 80 Sec A p 4

[Text] Mexican technicians will explore in search of oil in Caribbean waters belonging to Cuba, and there will be an increase in sales of refined and petrochemical products to the West Indian island, in accordance with the contracts that were signed during the visit paid to that nation by engineer Jorge Diaz Serrano, general director of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum].

Technicians from PEMEX are exploring the continental shelf of China, as well as in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and they will soon extend that work to Cuba and Panama.

These PEMEX activities (of the leading exploring nation of the world during the 1970's) are reinforcing the initiation of the World Energy Plan proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo to the United Nations.

As Diaz Serrano announced shortly before leaving for Cuba, an attempt is being made to begin drawing the geological map of the continent, and to foster the assurance for the nations with which contracts of this type have been signed that they will be able to support their autonomous development with the utilization of natural resources.

Following the visit paid to Cozumel, Quintana Roo, by Comdr Fidel Castro, the West Indian government requested Mexico's advice in solving serious problems that had cropped up for it in the Nico Lopez refinery in Havana.

Mexican specialists studied that situation, and resolved it.

During Diaz Serrano's visit to Cuba, the appropriate mechanisms will be sought to enable the technical advice to continue.

2909
CSO: 3010

PEMEX TO EXPORT TO HAITI, HONDURAS, PHILIPPINES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 Sec B p 3

[Text] Starting next year, Mexico will supply increasing volumes of crude to Honduras, Haiti and the Philippines, until they reach a total of 19,500 barrels per day.

In addition, insofar as Haiti is concerned, a special contract was signed for the provision of up to 14,800 kilograms of liquid gas per day.

The foregoing announcement was made by Mexican Petroleum, which explained that up to 6,000 barrels per day would be exported to Honduras, 3,500 to Haiti and 10,000 more barrels per day to the Philippines.

PEMEX reported that the Mexican oil supply to Honduras is related to the San Jose Agreement signed in Costa Rica by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and President Herrera Campins of Venezuela.

As for the exports to Haiti, this document was signed with the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources of that country.

The Philippines will receive up to 10,000 barrels per day of Mexican crude, through the Philippine Oil Company, holder of the pertinent contract.

PEMEX noted that, in accordance with the terms arrived at for each contract during the respective talks, the oil supplies to the aforementioned countries will start during the first half of 1981.

The respective contracts were concluded on 26 November of this year for Haiti, on 27 November for the Philippines and on 3 December for Honduras.

2909
CSO: 3010

PEMEX CRUDE TOO COSTLY FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 Sec B pp 1, 4

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 December (AP)—Today, the technical secretary of the Dominican presidency stated that the contract to finance the Mexican oil supplied to the Dominican Republic which was established through the San Jose Agreement has met with several obstacles insofar as its implementation is concerned, including the fact that the Mexican hydrocarbon is more expensive than the Venezuelan.

Ramon Martinez Aponte, who took part in three Mexican-Dominican meetings to attempt to implement that contract, said that a barrel of Mexican oil costs the Dominican Republic about a dollar more than that supplied currently by Venezuela, which provides 96.5 percent of the oil that this nation consumes.

Martinez Aponte also remarked that the cost of transportation from Mexico is 400 percent more expensive than from Venezuela, and that the Mexican oil is a heavy crude which cannot be processed at present in the Dominican refinery.

The Dominicans use five types of fuel, processed by the state refinery established with joint capital and the Shell company, and for this purpose a reconstituted oil supplied by Venezuela is used.

Martinez Aponte said: "we have hope, but not assurance," that a solution will be found to enable the Dominican Republic to start the process of utilizing the oil financing based on the agreement signed in San Jose.

This agreement, from which the Dominicans are already benefiting on the part of Venezuela, allows the country to receive financing lines for oil purchases representing 30 percent of half of the annual bills for hydrocarbon purchases, estimated at about 14,000 barrels per day, at an annual cost of some $60 million.

The Dominican Republic estimates that, in 1980, it will spend a total of about $500 million on oil purchases.

Last week, President Antonio Guzman met with his Mexican colleague, Jose Lopez Portillo, in Cancun (Mexico), where the rulers and their ministers discussed the plan for the financing agreement and other topics directed toward an increase in the trade between the two nations.

However, Martinez Aponte stated that no solution was reached that would enable the Dominican Republic to engage immediately in importing Mexican oil. And he commented: "If we were willing to accept the higher cost, amounting to approximately a dollar more than the price of the Venezuelan oil that we are receiving, we could start importing Mexican oil into the country immediately. But we cannot embark on a financing plan when we would multiply our current costs involved in the purchase of hydrocarbons."

2909
CSO: 3010

PARANA TO ESTABLISH SHALE EXPLOITATION PROGRAM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Curitiba--Parana's southern region is one of the poorest in the state. Its only two resources--pine trees and mate--are disappearing, and the poor soil makes large agricultural projects impossible. But its inhabitants were the only ones in the state during World War II who did not suffer from the fuel shortage. The reason is that a huge reserve of shale exists there, in some places as an outcropping, and it is very easy to extract. It became common practice in that period to obtain fuel oil by small-scale retorting of the shale.

Now, with the new crisis, the state government intends to resume the experiment by establishing the Shale Microretorting Program as part of the Parana Energy Plan. Last week Governor Ney Braga submitted to Minister Cesar Cals a proposed agreement between the Parana Electric Energy Company (COPEL)--the organization responsible for carrying out the Parana Energy Plan--and PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation]. That agreement covers reestablishment of the program's possibilities both in the area of technological cooperation and in the determination of the area that can be exploited by means of the system in question.

The potential of the Sao Mateus region is already well known. Studies by PETROBRAS show that in an area of 64.5 square kilometers with a thickness of 30 meters, exploitation of the existing shale reserve can produce 560 million barrels of oil, 3.9 million tons of liquefied gas, 19 billion cubic meters of fuel gas, and 8.7 tons of sulfur. The oil content totals 6.4 percent in the upper layer and 9.1 percent in the lowest layer. That potential is justifying construction by PETROBRAS of an industrial shale plant, which it may begin building next year at an investment of 114 billion cruzeiros.

Why, then, is the state government concerned to propose small-scale exploitation? Pedro Demeterco, COPEL's director of energy development, lines up a number of reasons to justify the proposal. Among them, he regards as important "the fact that shale exists in a poor and extremely needy region that could be directly benefited by a small-scale project." He explains that it is not a question of setting microretorting up in opposition to the large-scale exploitation being proposed by PETROBRAS. The Sao Mateus reserve includes large areas of exploitable secondary deposits, and--a very important point for Pedro Demeterco--they can be exploited by private enterprise.

Microretorting is a simple process of obtaining oil by heating the rocks containing shale. During the war, the shale was placed in tightly closed cast iron drums,

each having a small tube through which the gas could escape and then be transformed into oil. Heating with a simple flame was the only step needed to obtain it, and the oil thus obtained was placed directly into the vehicles, which could thus be used throughout the period of the fuel shortage.

Today's proposal is more sophisticated, since COPEL is intent on finding a model that will "be attractive to private enterprise." But the principle is the same: an iron retort and some kind of heating. What Demeterco has in mind is "a viable and cheap alternative using simple technology."

A prototype of the system does not yet exist, but the technological solution can easily be found with the help of PETROBRAS, and Demeterco feels that such cooperation will be possible without problems because "the know-how at PETROBRAS is national property." In his opinion, the most important thing now is acceptance of the project, which certainly "will produce shale oil for less than what we are paying now." And its quality will be equal "to the best petroleum from the Middle East, because it is light oil."

Obviously, the oil obtained by microretorting cannot be used as vehicle fuel without further processing, as it was in the past. The oil in question here is rich in all the natural elements of petroleum and will have to be refined for consumption. In its crude form, however, it can be used as fuel oil, for feeding boilers for industrial purposes, or for producing some kind of household energy.

But Pedro Demeterco is also thinking of simple alternatives for extraction, and he feels that it is possible even to set up shale mining cooperatives along the secondary deposits. He says, "Small-scale manual extraction is not going to harm large-scale mechanical exploitation." He also believes it is possible even to form cooperatives for producing oil to satisfy regional consumption requirements. All of this can be done with technology that is simple and accessible to the small producer, who will extract oil on a small scale--from 500 to 1,000 liters per day.

But, he says, this is not simply a matter of "backyard extraction, as it was during the war." With the help of PETROBRAS, it is possible to find simple and cheap ways of setting up microretorts. And he recalls constantly that participation by small producers, in whatever capacity, is important to the whole, "since even today, it is still the small brickyards around Curitiba that produce bricks for the big housing complexes belonging to the BNH [National Housing Bank]."

According to Demeterco, small-scale shale exploitation will not even cause problems in environmental pollution, because "these are not large projects, and the residues can be absorbed by the producers themselves." The state organization for this sector can itself take charge of solving the environmental problems. In addition, the possibility of extracting shale oil means that "even the worthless land in that region will increase in value, making it possible to improve the standard of living of the local inhabitants."

Dreams? Demeterco asserts that they are not. The reaction by Parana businessmen to the proposal has been very positive, and interest in the matter, says Demeterco, "is growing precisely because it is a project suited to the possibilities of Parana's businessmen." He explains that the state's intervention in the project will be limited to "studying, designing, and setting up a project that can be utilized by

private enterprise." Domuterco feels that the Shale Microretorting Program, with its small-scale exploitation, "will work out fine just as it did in the past." For that to happen, all that is needed is the decision to begin it conscientiously or else wait until the absolute lack of petroleum again makes it necessary to search rapidly for new alternatives.

11798
CSO: 3001

ANNUAL COAL DEFICIT OF SIX MILLION TONS FORESEEN BY 1985

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 50

[Article by Inacio Luiz Soares]

[Text] Porto Alegre--Brazil will begin 1985 with a deficit of almost 6 million tons of coal annually. And what is more, the country is not prepared to train the 11,900 skilled workers that will be needed by PROCARVAO (National Coal Program). Those conclusions were reached by the Anthracite Coal Seminar sponsored in Porto Alegre last week by the BNDE (National Economic Development Bank). Although they did not draw up a formal final document, the four groups set up during the meeting presented a series of technical recommendations that may help the government when it sets the policy for PROCARVAO.

Reginaldo Treiger, the BNDE's operations manager and a member of the working group on coal prospecting, extraction, and beneficiation, said that the combined estimates by the state governments of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana indicate that the country will be consuming a total of 24.5 million tons of coal annually in 1985 (five times as much as today). PROCARVAO expects to open 18 new mines (10 in Santa Catarina, 6 in Rio Grande do Sul, and 2 in Parana) in the meantime, and they, together with the mines already in existence, will be producing 18.7 million tons annually in that year. That leaves a deficit of exactly 5.8 million tons.

The rough estimates of consumption by sector are as follows: 11 million tons per year for gasification, 5.5 million for the cement industry (between 45 and 50 units), 2 million for steelmaking, 4 million tons for thermoelectric powerplants, and 2 million for other purposes.

The alternative chosen by the group's members for avoiding the shortage--although only partially--is for the cement industry to begin participating in the extraction and beneficiation of the coal it uses. That proposal has already been accepted by the SNIC (National Union of the Cement Industry), which would collect from its members the funds needed to finance the investment.

But there is a problem with time. The SNIC has already been awarded the contract for two coal mines in Rio Grande do Sul (Leao Norte and Seival) that will produce 2.8 million tons annually. After prospecting, it takes from 3 to 5 years for a mine to begin operation, and Reginaldo Treiger believes that even those two deposits may not be producing by 1985.

In any case, the experts have calculated that the project for self-sufficiency in coal for the cement industry will probably require $600 million, of which 20 percent ($120 million) would consist of the industry's own funds. The remaining $480 million would be financed by the FME (Energy Mobilization Fund). In addition to a technical speed-up in opening the Leao Norte and Seival mines, urgent impetus needs to be given to moving ahead with plans for exploring for the 2.9 million tons necessary for meeting the demand from the cement industry in 1985.

Personnel and Funds

Manpower training is another aspect considered fundamental and problematical as far as implementing the program is concerned. Reginaldo Treiger's group estimates that PROCARVAO will absorb 17,000 workers over the next few years. Of that number, 70 percent (11,900) will have to be skilled manpower, but if a firm policy on manpower training is not adopted now, there will be a shortage of workers that may hamper the substitution of coal for petroleum. Honorato Antonio Tomelin, superintendent of technology and environmental protection in the Planning Office of the State of Santa Catarina and coordinator of the group that studied utilization and consumer categories, recalled that the problem becomes even more serious when it is learned that for 20 years practically no one has been studying the use of coal in Brazil.

The experts predicted that a total of $8 billion would be needed from 1981 to 1985 to implement the entire program from prospecting to putting into operation the transportation network needed to carry the coal and its byproducts to the final consumer.

In the three southern states, the phase of prospecting, extraction, and beneficiation will consume about $1.5 billion. In addition to the evaluation and opening of new mines, that project calls for financing the technology of prewashing the coal at the pithead to eliminate heavy impurities.

In the second stage of development, according to an estimate by Rene Lucio Rech, director of research at the Rio Grande do Sul Foundation for Science and Technology--who coordinated the work of the group on technology and combustion, gasification, liquefaction, and other programs--another $3.3 billion will be needed. Those funds are to finance the construction of gasification plants and the adaptation of industrial equipment to use coal instead of fuel oil. The project calls for replacing 95 percent of the oil now used by industry with coal by 1985.

Aside from that, Honorato Antonio Tomelin said his group concluded that another $2.6 billion will be needed to adapt thermoelectric powerplants and steel mills to the use of coal. In this case, $300 million will be spent on the SIDERSUL [expansion unknown] Project in Santa Catarina alone. That plant is to produce 400,000 tons of sponge iron annually.

But the main demand by everyone--chiefly the businessmen--is for the establishment of a firm policy on coal so as to insure not only a dependable and steady supply but also stable prices based on costs and a suitable transportation infrastructure.

11798
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY LIMITATIONS--Last week Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, received the final report on the use of direct solar energy that was developed by a task force set up in August. The conclusion reached by the task force is that the consumer market is still in an embryonic stage and therefore requires incentives such as subsidized financing, a market reserve, technical demonstration projects, and other facilities. The task force, consisting of members of the MME [Ministry of Mines and Energy], PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], private enterprise, and the CNPq (National Scientific and Technological Development Council), explained the reasons why Brazil's consumer market is still of an embryonic nature as regards the use of solar energy: the initial cost of installing the equipment is quite high with amortization of the long-term capital investment, and there is a great lack of technical familiarity with the subject. That is why, even considering its use for water heating, seed drying, the desalination of salty or brackish water, steam generation, refrigeration, and photovoltaic conversion (the transformation of solar energy into electric energy), national industry's current annual capacity does not exceed 108,000 square meters of solar collectors--corresponding to only 150 equivalent barrels of petroleum daily. The solution recommended by the task force consists of encouraging the consumer through government incentives on a wide scale. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 9] 11798

CSO: 3001

CHICOASEN INVESTMENT IS NOW 21 BILLION PESOS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Nov 80 Sec A pp 4, 28

[Text] Tuxtila Gutierrez, Chiapas, 28 November—Next Tuesday, President Jose Lopez Portillo will open the Chicoasen Hydroelectric Plant. A total of 21 billion pesos was invested in it, and it will generate 8 percent of the energy that the country requires: 5.5 billion kilowatt hours per year.

Aboard a small yacht owned by Mexican Petroleum located at the dam, the chief executive will make a tour of the reservoir of that plant (21 kilometers long), and will land in front of a monument to the producers of what is now considered the most important facility in the national electrical system, to unveil a commemorative plaque, and visit the powerhouse.

The general director of the Federal Electricity Commission, engineer Alberto Escofet, made the foregoing announcement here, and reported that five turbogenerator sets (each with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts) would be put into operation; although the powerhouse will also contain three more turbogenerators with the same capacity, that will be installed as soon as the consumption requirements so demand.

During a brief interview that he granted last night at the hotel to technicians and workers, engineer Escofet announced that in January, and June or July of next year, two thermoelectric units (each with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts) will be put into service in Manzanillo, Colima, in which 3.5 billion pesos were invested. He also stated that four thermoelectric units, also with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts apiece, would be installed in Ocotlan, Jalisco.

In response to a specific question, the director of CFE [Federal Electricity Commission] said that the project of the greatest scope for the entity that he directs during this decade may be the possible construction of the Boca del Cerro hydroelectric plant in the bed of the Usumacinta River, on the Guatemalan border, and that for its execution it will be necessary to sign an international agreement with the neighboring country to the south; although, "the first feasibility studies are already being made, because that plant could produce as much as 3 million kilowatts; in other words, twice what Chicoasen will generate."

He also replied that in 1981 no new crises, or periods of blackouts such as the one recently eliminated, are anticipated.

In addition, he remarked that our country would soon have to decide which nuclear electric technology or combination thereof are advisable for it, since it will be required to generate 20 million kilowatts through that source.

Record Construction Time

He noted that, of the 100,000 large and small towns in our country, 22,000 now have electric power service; adding that, "unfortunately, however, there are another 78,000 which, owing to their dispersion in all parts of the national territory, are lacking in it."

He then reported that the power now being generated in Chicoasen is distributed to the system through several transmission lines on the Chicoasen-Juile-Temascal-Topilejo route with 400,000 volts. He added that this hydroelectric project was built "in record time: 6 years from the time when the digging of the access roads began."

He said that during the previous 23 years, an analysis was made of the basin's pluviometric regimen, with runoffs deduced from January 1952 to May 1961, and with runoffs observed at the project's hydrometric station from June 1961 to December 1974.

He said that, at the same time, various geological studies were made of an approximate area of 1,500 square kilometers, to determine seismic risks. These investigations showed that the acceleration was minimal, and that the physical state of the earthquakes recorded in reports kept at the construction site adjoining the project, many of which date back to the 16th century, has not been affected by movements or adjustments in the subsoil. In any event, and in view of the fact that on the site there is a crevice known as the "Chicoasen fault," the geologists who participated in these studies opted for the construction of a rock-fill dam instead of the arch-dome type made of concrete.

2909
CSO: 3010

CHICOASEN TO GENERATE 1.5 BILLION WATTS

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Chicoasen, Chiapas, 2 December--President Jose Lopez Portillo visited this region of Chiapas, where he opened one of the largest and most important works projects of his administration: the Chicoasen Hydroelectric Powerplant, which will henceforth bear the name of Manuel Moreno Torres.

At the ceremony, the general director of CFE [Federal Electricity Commission], Alberto Escofet, said among other things that we in Mexico have the capacity to become great if we have the desire to do so.

The Manuel Moreno Torres dam is located at the outlet of the drainpipe where, at another time, the volume of flow of the Grijalva River became treacherous, a feature which man succeeded in destroying, leaving as evidence of his domination the installations of the dam which has a capacity to generate up to 1.5 billion kilowatts of electricity, 10 percent of which is already installed. This will represent a savings of 10 million barrels of fuel oil per year.

The studies aimed at learning the potential offered by the terrain and the region itself for the dam construction actually began in 1900, although it was not until 1952 that the hydrological studies were started, and 1974, when, with Jose Lopez Portillo as director of CFE, the construction program got under way. And it was today that the president of the republic, at the foot of the monument to the CFE worker rising vigilantly at the top of the dam, opened the facility.

Labor Unity

Speaking at the ceremony was Senator Leonardo Rodriguez Alcaine, secretary general of the Mexican Electrical Workers Union (SUTERM), who, on behalf of his union, made an appeal for unity and work, and for not allowing productivity to be a rhetorical or demagogic device, but rather a responsible practice that is established on the basis of occupational self-improvement and results in the quality and quantity of the work that is produced.

He reiterated some of the conclusions from the 7th Regular General Congress that the electrical workers held recently in Puebla, such as those relating to the previous liquidation of the central light and power company to prevent duplication of technical and administrative responsibility which, he said, caused CFE economic problems. And he asked again that the legal study be started on enactment of a single work contract within the nationalized electrical sector, also requesting that

labor union integration become a reality within the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM].

Rodriguez Alcaine declared that the desire for improvement, legitimate protest and the citizens' criticism should stimulate progress in a democratic society such as ours, but he warned that, when the desires, criticism and protests are not backed by right and law, when they are guided by grudges and not reason, they hamper the sound development of the country, and the material and moral improvement of the working, peasant and popular classes.

The leader of SUTERM made a criticism of the "learned," stating that what they learned in the advanced schools could prove to be pedantry if it does not have a constructive, realistic application; remarking: "What the people need are ideals that will enhance their progress, and political, economic and social ideals associated with the interests of our people."

In his comments, Rodriguez Alcaine referred to all the problems of concern to his union, including in that list the attacks that it has received for having made the decision to become affiliated with the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Tribute and Recognition

All the speakers who addressed the audience at this ceremony gave extensive praise to engineer Manuel Moreno Torres, citing his qualities as a worker dedicated to what this hydroelectric project which he directed for many years meant to him (he died a few months ago).

It was at the request of Lopez Portillo himself that the Chicoasen dam now bears the name of Moreno Torres. The president declined the offer made by the electrical workers to give this facility the name Jose Lopez Portillo, paying eternal tribute to the endeavor and the worker who expended all his efforts on it: Manuel Moreno Torres.

Great appreciation for that decision was expressed by the engineer's widow, Cristina Gonzalez de Moreno Torres, at the ceremony itself.

The union representative for the Chicoasen hydroelectric project, Esteban Acosta Heredia, who spoke on behalf of the workers participating in the construction of this facility, in turn, told the president of the republic that the Moreno Torres dam was designed to enable the people to lead their lives without moral and material privation, and renewed his commitment to finish this project satisfactorily and within the time period scheduled.

Other Activities

On this second day of the fifth year of his administration, Lopez Portillo, on a working tour of Chiapas, flew over the installations for the Tuxtla Gutierrez drinking water system. In Chiapa de Corzo, he boarded a boat which took him on a tour of the beautiful, impressive reservoir of the Chicoasen dam, following which he went to the monument honoring the CFE worker, where the ceremony that we have described here took place.

Later, he made other tours of the hydroelectric facilities in the area, and subsequently departed for Tuxtla Gutierrez, where he opened the Government Palace, visited an exhibit at which the projects executed by Governor Juan Sabines Gutierrez were explained, and officiated at the function at which the latter delivered a report in the Chiapas movie theater.

The president also opened the Chiapaneca Regional Fair, at which he was offered a meal; and, after the festivities, he returned to Mexico City.

2909
CSO: 3010

URAMEX: POSSIBLY 50 PERCENT OF NATION HAS URANIUM ORE

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 7 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] The experts from Mexican Uranium (URAMEX) are of the opinion that uranium deposits may possibly exist on 1.1 million square kilometers of national territory, which is tantamount to saying that we can hope to find uranium on only 56.2 percent of the area of the Mexican Republic.

The foregoing statement was made by Dr Carlos Graef Fernandez, a high-ranking [illegible] of URAMEX, an exclusive government agency for exploring, developing, processing and marketing uranium, as well as the only agent for carrying out the various phases of the nuclear fuel cycle that can be implemented in Mexico. In an article published in the latest issue of the magazine ENERGIA, Dr Graef Fernandez states that this company has set as a short-term goal an inventory of the uranium-bearing deposits on 450,000 square kilometers; which means that the inventory will cover slightly over 40 percent of the area yet to be explored.

The researcher notes that URAMEX will acquire an importance similar to that of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], when more nuclear electric plants are built. He said that its historic role would be that of generating the electricity which is now produced by oil.

In this regard, he said that, at the present time, it is a shame to burn the huge amounts of fuel oil required to generate electricity, when the uranium which could relieve the nation of this task is in existence.

He announced that, in order to supply the uranium needed for the nuclear electric plants, four processing plants would soon be built, as well as another for extracting uranium from phosphoric acid, which is an intermediate step in the manufacture of fertilizers from phosphoric rock. The larger plant will be built in the Pena Blanca mountain area of Chihuahua. It will be a plant equipped for doubling if need be. It will have a daily milling of 600 tons of ore, and an annual production of concentrates equivalent to 245 tons.

URAMEX purchased two mobile processing plants from Spain, which will be installed in the deposits in Sonora and Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas.

Furthermore, in order to make use of the uranium contained in the phosphoric rock, URAMEX and FERTIMEX [Mexican Fertilizer] will cooperate on the construction of

another plant for extrating uranium from phosphoric acid in the fertilizer plant that is operating in Pajaritos, Veracruz.

Antonio Ponce, a scientist from the National Nuclear Research Institute and industrial management secretary of the Single Union of Nuclear Industry Workers (SUNTU), for his part, stresses that the need for a Mexican nuclear electric program is becoming more clearly evident each day.

"Oil, which has more rational uses and an increasing strategic value, should not continue to be burned to generate most of the electricity that we consume," he explained, while noting that hydroelectricity, which in itself is limited, entails problems such as the one which occurred recently in a serious manner: the lack of generation due partly to the absence of sufficient rainfall.

He said: "The only major short-term alternative is nuclear electricity;" and in this regard he pointed out that a kilogram of uranium as fuel produces energy equivalent to that generated by 11,800 barrels of crude oil.

He remarked that the matters being discussed at present about the nuclear electric policy are for the purpose of giving the country autonomy in the decisions concerning the operation of plants with natural uranium, or dependence and, at best, a presumable interdependence on or with countries for essential services required to operate the generators.

The scientist stressed that, underlying the discussion, there are two different concepts of national development: One proposes our own technological development, creating a national nuclear industry, and the other seeks to continue with the present experience of the electrical sector, purchasing virtually everything abroad, with designs and construction based on contracts, which in the nuclear field would necessarily involved foreign companies.

Ponce stated that, so long as these decisions are delayed, we shall have to depend to a greater extent on assistance and the purchase of services abroad.

2909
CSO: 3010

SONORA BECOMING LEADING URANIUM PRODUCER

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 Sec B p 4

[Text] Hermosillo, Sonora, 26 November--It has been announced that Sonora will be the leading uranium producer in the country after September of next year, when the development programs begin at the Los Amoles mine, which has reserves estimated at 5,000 tons, 100 of which will be processed annually, at the rate of 2.3 million pesos each.

The foregoing information originated at the first national symposium on uranium exploration, in which over 100 native and foreign geologists are participating, having delivered reports on the gains made in the exploration and technology of that ore.

C.P. Jose Salido Rochin, a delegate from Mexican Uranium's (URAMEX) Northeast Zone, announced today to those attending the function the aforementioned program that will be carried out in 1981, and underscored the participation by several nations of the world, which have shown an interest in matters relating to the uranium deposits that are being explored in Mexico; because that energy source has also been detected in volcanic rock in the state of Chihuahua, where gratifying prospects have been offered.

Salido Rochin said that, at present URAMEX is building a processing plant for the Los Amoles ore purchased in Spain, which will go into operation in September 1981, the date when the programs to develop that energy source in Sonora will get under way.

The URAMEX representative showed the participants in that symposium, during a tour of Los Amoles,the mechanisms that the parastate entity has installed in the extensive uranium deposits, which will occupy a major position in what will be an ore complex, located in the municipality of Ravon, the only one in the country, where the various types of technology that Mexico has for the exploration of deposits of that ore were demonstrated.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MENEVEN DRILLING IN ORINOCO--MENEVEN has drilled 121 wells in the Orinoco petroleum strip and 90 of them revealed petroleum deposits with crude qualities of 18 degrees API, representing a highly satisfactory success percentage, as was disclosed today by that branch of Venezuelan Petroleum. According to the PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] report, MENEVEN is operating the Hamaca-Pao area over a surface of 8,500 square kilometers in the Orinoco petroleum strip. Its exploratory evaluation program began in that area in July 1979 and, in a little more than a year, resulted in the drilling of 121 wells. In the 90 wells completed so far, where petroleum deposits were discovered, 57 horizons were studied and another 19 horizons are now being evaluated. The technology used in drilling and well evaluation is the same that was developed by MENEVEN throughout 46 years of experience in nearby heavy petroleum areas, where more than 600 million barrels were produced and where the Venezuelan team that now manages the operation was trained. On the basis of this experience, PDVSA assigned the Hamaca-Pao area to MENEVEN to develop the 100+ Guanipa program whose output goal involves an additional potential of 100,000 barrels of heavy petroleum per day. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 16 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 7] 5058

PDVSA SALARIES INVESTIGATED--The case of pay raises at Venezuelan Petroleum amounting to as much as 50 percent and retirement pay of 30,000 bolivares per month in Viasa will be investigated by the Committee of the Comptroller of the Chamber of Deputies. Gustavo Mirabal Bustillos, committee chairman, announced yesterday that he would ask the companies mentioned to provide the pertinent documentation. The report was first released in a letter sent by Deputy Juvencio Pulgar to Mirabal Bustillos. Pulgar based his letter on a story in EL NACIONAL which mentioned these facts. The pay hikes at Venezuelan Petroleum would come to something like 80,000 or 90,000 bolivares per month in some cases. Juvencio Pulgar then said in his letter that the parliamentary delegation from Zulia, in the course of some meetings held in Lagunillas, asked Mining Minister Humberto Calderon Berti about this matter and his response was evasive. "Without any advanced judgment," Pulgar added, "on this presumed fact, I believe that the Committee of the Comptroller must gather information on this situation and the best thing will be to request the payrolls on the company's executive level." He then said in his letter that the story in EL NACIONAL reported retirement pay at Viasa, in the highway contract project, amounting to as much as 30,000 bolivares per month, which is why the committee likewise requests information from the Venezuelan airline. A special committee was also formed within the Committee of the Comptroller to investigate presumed irregularities in the construction of an urban development in the metropolitan area of Paraguana, in Coro, State of Falcon. The report was made by Ramon Antonio Goitia

Revilla and notes that the national executive branch ordered backing for the amount of 100 million bolivares for the development of this housing complex. The negotiations were handled between the Foundation for Municipal Development of the Community and the Precoven C. A. enterprise. The investigating committee will be chaired by Social Christian Party Deputy Antonio Sotillo Luna. It was also resolved to investigate irregularities in the handling of the food certificates during the Second Youth Games, to be held in Ciudad Bolivar; this investigation was requested by the office of the president of the Chamber of Deputies. Gustavo Mirabal Bustillos finally announced that the case of irregularities in the loan granted by the Swiss bank to CANTV [National Telephone Company of Venezuela], in the amount of 8 million bolivares--a report which was already approved unanimously by the committee--will next week be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration so that, after passage, it can be forwarded to the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p D-9] 5058

OIL TOWNS RELOCATED--Energy and Mining Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti yesterday announced that decisions were made regarding the execution of the program for the relocation of petroleum fields and cities along the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo for the purpose of starting the extraction of large volumes of medium and light crude discovered under the concrete of cities such as Lagunillas, Ciudad Ojeda, and Cabimas. The minister refrained from giving any figures on the volume of crude that might be there but of course everything possible will be extracted with the available technology. Nevertheless he said that "at 1978 petroleum barrel prices amounting to $14, it was roughly estimated that the available reserves would be worth something like 300,000 million bolivares." But since the price of petroleum has doubled since then, it is probable that this estimate can also be doubled. On the other, Minister Calderon Berti said that the program for the relocation and rebuilding of cities and encampments in the area mentioned will cost slightly more than 5,000 million bolivares and will naturally be carried out in various stages over several years. In any case, Minister Calderon Berti admitted, this subjacent petroleum in this zone is a part of the reserves which the country has for the future. In other words, it does not mean that this crude must be produced now or within 5 years. This is a reserve which will be kept until it has to be tapped. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 14] 5058

NEW GAS STATIONS BUILT--Caracas, 12 Nov (VENPRES)--The country's petroleum industry throughout Venezuela will build 128 new service stations, according to an announcement by the domestic market director of the Ministry of Energy and Mining, Jesus Gonzalez Escobar. Gonzalez Escobar specifically indicated in the latest edition of the weekly newletter put out by that office that there are 637 gasoline pumps along Venezuelan roads and superhighways and that it is necessary to build an additional 128 gas stations. "To be able to carry out this entire ambitious construction program, the petroleum industry will invest 255,000 million bolivares in the next 5 years," he reported. The domestic market director noted that this pump construction plan will be broken down as follows: 60 million bolivares for 1981, 55 million bolivares for 1982, 30 million bolivares for 1983, 40 million bolivares for 1984, and 50 million bolivares for 1985 [as published]. The new service stations will be distributed as follows: six in the Federal Distric for the State of Anzoategui, 2 in Apure, 10 in Aragua, 2 in Barinas, 5 in Bolivar, 4 in Carabobo, 2 in Cojedes, 6 in Falcon, 4 in Guarico, 6 in Lara, 2 in Merida, 14 in Miranda, 8 in Monagas, 2 in Nueva Esparta, 7 in Portuguesa, 4 in Sucre, 6 in Tachira, 5 in Trujillo, 4 in Yaracuy, and 9 stations for Zulia.

Gonzalez Escobar pointed out that there are 1,637 service stations in Venezuela and that a study conducted by Maraven revealed that there is a shortage of 517 and 276 gasoline and gas-oil outlets, which justifies the construction of the new pumps. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 13 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 23] 5058

NEW MENEVEN TECHNICIANS--The MENEVEN enterprise, an affiliate of Venezuelan Petroleum, has set itself the objective of training some 180 individuals with baccalaureate degrees in engineering over a period of 7 years in order to turn them into supervisors and operators of 17 drilling rigs of its own and 20 on contract. Those engineering graduates have come out of the INAPET (Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute). This information was released in Mexico City last week by Engineer Gregorio Valderrama, national drilling manager of MENEVEN during the presentation of his report to the Second Latin American Drilling Congress meeting in that capital. Valderrama said that MENEVEN is using two training drilling rigs in the State of Anzoategui. They trained 80 operators during the first year of operation. The students join the course as workers, protected by collective bargaining contracts, and, depending upon their potential and individual possibilities, they can be trained on the following levels: a drilling rig mechanic and a drilling rig worker can be trained in 6 months; a derrickman can be trained in 1 year; a driller can be trained in 2-1/2 years; and a foreman takes 3 years to train while a supervisor must train for 4 years. He also announced that MENEVEN is currently operating 9 drilling rigs of its own and 9 under contract for drilling purposes. It furthermore has 20 drilling rigs used for the reconditioning of wells in Oriente and 3 under contract in Lake Maracaibo. For the year 1982, plans call for the purchase of 2 new equipment units to train specialized personnel in well reconditioning. The graduates admitted to those courses must pass a psychological-technical examination to determine whether they can withstand the rigorous working conditions demanded by petroleum drilling. The students so far have drilled 11 development and digging wells which are semiexplanatory. They have put in 290,000 man-hours without accidents, reflecting the quality of the discipline employed in their training. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 12] 5058

CSO: 3010

DISSIDENT HAITIANS, DOMINICAN PAPER ON PROBLEMS IN HAITI

Paper Scores Duvalier

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] Human rights have never been respected to the extent they should be. That is lamentable. But even the most zealous enemies of human rights have at least paid them lip service.

Jean Claude Duvalier, Haiti's "lifetime president" by virtue of his being the son of the late "Papa Doc," the bloody tyrant, has gone beyond the limits of what is reasonable and appropriate. He has openly sneered at human rights.

This mockery deals a direct blow to the heart of a universal desire among men who in all parts of the world see in individual freedom an attribute which, as many constitutions proclaim, should be inalienable.

Duvalier has committed an inexcusable affront. He cannot and should not be forgiven the cynicism with which he has treated men and women whose only crime has been to fight passionately for the freedom the Haitian people deserve so well.

LHDL on Educational Repression

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Eduardo Montano]

[Text] The president of the Haitian Human Rights League (LHDH) yesterday claimed that in Haitian schools children's minds are being twisted. They are being inculcated with hatred, scorn and fear of Dominicans.

Gerard Gourge argued that "the time has come to make a serious and objective study of the situation in order to do away with the prejudices that have historically been transmitted and conditioned in us."

Speaking at the seminar on Dominican-Haitian relations, Gourge explained that "just as in Haiti, here in the Dominican Republic a false national image is being created among youths, resulting in a scornful attitude, racial discrimination, exploitation and the perpetration of crimes against our Haitian brothers."

He observed that the Dominican Republic fought its struggle for independence in a formal manner, and that "the traces left by this process were distorted by the interpretations of some Dominican historians of the thirties.

"These historians," stated the president of the LHDL, "were the apologists and ideologues of the dictatorships of Rafael Trujillo and later Francois Duvalier."

Gourge stated that "in addition to falsifying historic events, these interpretations have served to justify the inhuman treatment of thousands of Haitian agricultural workers who each year contribute to the economy to the benefit of the powerful sectors of both countries."

Moreover, Dr Ramon Quinones, executive director of Caribbean Studies and Documentation (EDOC), which organized the seminar, explained that the seminar was held in order to analyze relations between this country and Haiti from 1844 to the present.

He argued that "we are also interested in delving into and elucidating all the problems that have historically determined those relations.

"We are interested in discussing the ideological-racial factors that have influenced the attitude of mutual rejection and fear of the two countries," stated Quinones.

He pointed out that the EDOC is attempting to delineate the general features of a new relationship that will truly benefit Haiti as well as the Dominican Republic.

The director of EDOC indicated that "our concern for the problems that plague the nations of the Caribbean and our solidarity with the causes of the various nations in their struggle for rights and freedom, do not allow us to view with indifference and irresponsibility the situation that is now being suffered by our neighbors in Haiti."

At the beginning of the seminar Porfessor Virgilio Bello Rosa, dean of the School of Humanities of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, also made a speech on Dominican-Haitian relations since the republican era.

He explained that since 1844, when Dominican independence was proclaimed, there has been an effort to encourage hostility between our country and Haiti.

Bello Rosa stressed that "the majority of writers emphasize only the conflicts and problems we have had with our Haitian neighbors."

He stressed that "this has led to the current attitude of mistrust between the two nations, which precludes any real and effective rapprochement."

CASC on Political Repression

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] The Autonomous Confederation of Classist Trade Unions (CASC) yesterday protested the repression that is being practiced in Haiti against political leaders who oppose the regime of Jean Claude Duvalier.

In written statements, the CASC also points to the mass dismissals in Haitian businesses where unions affiliated with the Autonomous Union of Haitian Workers (CATH) are being formed.

"The repression of the political leader Silvio Claude and his family, as well as the labor leaders affiliated with CATH, brings home the brutal manner in which the defenseless people have been treated for years," asserts the organization.

It adds, "We cherish the hope that the international human rights organizations, the International Labor Organization and the democratic nations of Latin America will take vigorous measures against the Haitian Government in order to put an end to repression in that poor country."

The CASC indicates that it has conveyed its criticism of the dismissal of union leaders to President Jean Claude Duvalier. About 100 of these labor leaders have been fired.

"We call upon the Haitian emigrants residing in this country," states the labor organization, "to come together and defend the right to organize, thus maintaining justice in neighboring Haiti."

In addition, the CASC expressed its support for the open dialog that has been initiated between labor and management reprsentatives.

In the opinion of the CASC, that dialog should be based on a respect for union freedom, the freedom of association and the right of workers to participate in the overall development of Dominican society.

"Christmas time is generally when some employers make appeals for unity and dialog. We are ready to respond to such an appeal," the organization states.

RDNP Calls for Aid

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Dec 80 p 4B

[Article by Manuel Perez Santana]

[Text] An organization of Haitian exiles located in Venezuela requested that Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), utilize "all means" at his disposal on the international level to support the struggle for democracy and respect for human rights in Haiti.

The Caracas central bureau of the Regrouping of Haitian National Progress Democrats (RDNP), in a letter to Dr Pena Gomez, requests his "urgent intervention in support of the liberation of the victims of arbitrary acts by the Duvalier dictatorship."

In the letter to the PRD leader, the Haitian politicians indicate that the Duvalier dictatorship "has unleashed a wave of repression against independent journalists and opposition leaders."

The organization denounces the imprisonment and "disappearance" in recent days of several opponents of the dictatorship.

It points out that the station Radio Haiti Inter is under military supervision.

Among the opposition leaders who have been imprisoned or are missing are Jean Dominique, director of Radio Haiti Inter; Gregoire Eugene, president of the Social Christian Party of Haiti; Pierre Clitandre, chief of the weekly LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR; Jean-Robert Herard, columnist for LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR; and journalists Compe Pluma and Constant Pognon.

Also named as missing or imprisoned are Joseph Lafontant, secretary general of the Human Rights League; Francoise Dominique, painter and artist; the wife of the president of the Christian Democratic Party and his daughter, Marie-France Claude.

The letter to Dr Pena Gomez is signed by Lislie F. Manigat, university professor; Jean Marie Benoit, business manager; and labor leader Georges Fortune. All are members of the RDNP Caracas central bureau.

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CSO: 3010

PDS, PP AGREEMENT GOOD FOR COUNTRY, SAYS BRIZOLA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)—The president of the PDT [Workers Democratic Party], former Governor Leonel Brizola, said yesterday that "the Government parliamentary front shrinks every day and it is possible that within a short time it will no longer have the strength to maintain its political hegemony."

Brizola said: "In view of such circumstances, it will have to open a broader discussion with the parties and, therefore, with the civilian population or with a specific party, which according to news reports would be the PP [Popular Party], to build a greater support base."

Brizola said that "many believe that such possibility would be favorable to the reconstruction of democracy because a man such as Senator Tancredo Neves could come to an agreement with the government, providing the system would make him great democratic concessions."

Surprise

Brizola did not wish to comment on the warning the PDS [Social Democratic Party] leader in the Senate, Jarbas Passarinho, made to Luiz Carlos Prestes and Miguel Arraes when he spoke at the PDS Convention, that they respect constituted order because the country is prepared to confront armed struggle. The former governor said that he is first going to inform himself and then he is going to make an evaluation because he does not know the complete text.

"I find it hard to believe that Senator Passarinho could have made such statements," said Brizola.

On statements by President Joao Figueiredo about the electoral system, Brizola said:

"The statements by the president will aggravate the climate of suspicion which already existed. We of the PDT are convinced that the government will not have the power to impose any type of restriction or artifice as has been announced, not only because of the shaky condition of its majority in the Congress but also because of the concern about the public opinion of the country."

8908
CSO: 3001

OPPOSITION COALITIONS SEEN NECESSARY TO COUNTER GOLBERY STRATEGY

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 17

[Article by Joao Bosco and Francisco Mascarenhas: "PDS, PP, PT, PDT, PTB, Who Will Be In Power After The 1982 Elections? Possibilities."]

[Text] The equation is simple and applies to practically the entire country. In the states in which the opposition parties do not rally around a single candidate, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] will elect the governor. Such a coalition, apparently simple, is indeed the greatest problem with which the candidate hopefuls are already grappling. In some states such as Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo--strong antigovernment redoubts--it is unlikely that the opposition community will find a common denominator in the race for power.

This complex picture, incidentally, reflects the strategy of Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, which began with the party reform that abolished the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]: Divide and conquer. Difficulties are aggravated as the voters, still confused by the spate of new party initials, tend to gravitate more toward names than toward ideas or doctrines. Added to this is the expectation, now more concrete, of the introduction of new rules of the electoral game such as, for example, complete entailment of votes (from councilman to governor), the end of the fractional party slate and the mixed district vote, to name only a few.

For many politicians, to foresee coalitions and diverse alliances, primarily when speaking of major party elections, is not an exercise in soothsaying lacking good sense. The leader of the PP [Popular Party], Deputy Thales Ramalho, for example, believes that those processes are so natural and inevitable for the plural party system, that even if there were legislation forbidding them, no one could prevent the nomination of the same candidate for governor by all the parties. He even believes that the opposition parties will have the chance, by uniting around a single name in several states, to lead their members to climb on the same platform and support a single candidacy.

At the side of that candid picture of solidarity painted by Thales Ramalho, however, there is another specter which constantly flits around the opposition parties, particularly the lesser parties such as the PDT [Democratic Workers Party], the PT [Workers Party] and the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party], and that is the minimum support in votes required by the Party Reform Law. This law, copied from the German model, says that the party which does not obtain the equivalent in votes of 5 percent of the voters counted in a general election for the Chamber of Deputies and which is not present in at least nine states with a minimum of 3 percent of the votes in each one of them, does not have the right to be represented in the Federal Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Legislative Assemblies. This new complicating element introduced in the new Political Party Organic Law, comes to join the almost unsurmountable problems of regional nature, particularly where political feuds in the majority of cases are bitter.

Therefore, the small parties will mandatorily have to nominate candidates to those offices running the risk of not obtaining the necessary votes for obtaining representation and of having their registration suspended in the Superior Electoral Court. The difficulty for them, however, will reside precisely in finding names capable of attracting the voters. Within that picture, specific alliances, which would include representatives of the dissident PDS in some states, is not a very remote possiblity.

The process of succession, nevertheless, has begun. Despite the uncertainties shown by the oppositon parties about casuisms, candidacies multiply. Any forecast is premature, but speculations help to outline a picture of how the main actors on the Brazilian political scene are going to act up to 15 November 1982. If the elections were held now, the correlation of forces state by state would be the following:

Sao Paulo

The PMDB is openly the favorite of Senator Franco Montoro. However, it could be the worst state for the opposition if the present picture remains unchanged. The appearance of many candidates with undoubted voter support such as Olavo Setubal (PP), Janio Quadros (PTB) and even the possibility that the PT will nominate Lula or another, makes a more accurate prediction impossible. To aggravate the opposition division, there is also the fight by Senator Orestes Quercia to become the PMDB candidate. In this case, the PDS could emerge victorious within the Golbery strategy of dividing the opposition votes and electing a government candidate with a low percentage of the voters.

Rio Grande do Sul

Simon

A traditional opposition stronghold, here also the government could make use of the division among its adversaries in the contest for Piratini Palace. The most prestigious opposition candidates are Senator Pedro Simon and Deputy Alceu Collares, but even another could win without great difficulty if he competed only against the probable PDS candidate, the present minister of social welfare, Jair Soares. It is one of the most divided states in terms of the opposition. On one side is Pedro Simon and on the other is the strong Brizola candidate, Alceu Collares. Recently the PP became electorally viable when it received the support of former Governor Sinval Guazelli.

Rio de Janeiro

Miro

The most probable winner in the 1982 elections is PP candidate Miro Teixeira, who in the last elections in which he was involved obtained no less than half a million votes. Moreover, Rio de Janeiro presents a very special facet in the general picture: It is the only state where the opposition is in power through Governor Chagas Freitas, thought almost unbeatable because he holds the state machinery. However, there could be an even contest if there were to be a complete union of the other parties, including the PDS, against the PP. The PMDB, however, has already nominated Senator Roberto Saturnino; the PDT intends to compete with former Governor Leonel Brizola, and even the PTB has already taken the picturesque Aarao Steinbruch into the streets in a full fledged campaign. The PDS, occasionally in opposition in the state, since there is a common enemy, should run the present prefect of niteroi, Moreira Franco, or, a very remote possibility, even the electorally ineffective Dr Guilherme Romano. The last two also reflect the exact poverty in votes of the official party, which has little or no chance in the state.

Parana

Furtado

The PP has in former Governor Jaime Canet the probable successor to Ney Braga, however, if the present governor--recovering gradually from recent surgery--is successful in the difficult task of maintaining the PDS united, he may win in the election. The PMDB should soon play its two cards and choose the one which has the strongest support, either Senator Jose Richa or the formerly cassated Alencar Furtado, both with strong voter support. Those two also make up the most antagonistic groups in the state, although they are in the same party. Greater and more precise definitions, however, will depend precisely on future alliances which certainly be made.

Santa Catarina

Evelasio

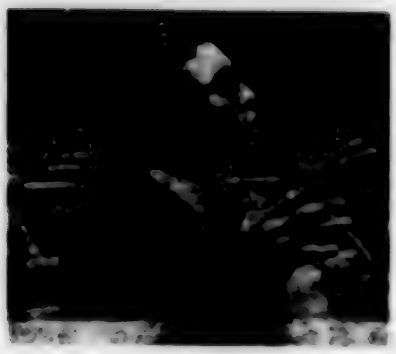
The logical candidate of the PMDB will be Senator Jaison Barreto. Within the PMDB itself, however, there are factions who prefer--and they are fighting for it--the candidacy of the former prefect of Joinville, Pedro Ivo. The PP should nominate Senator Evalasio Vieira, while the PDS awaits the possibility of finding an arrangement with one or the other, since its own chances are minimal. It will not hesitate, however, to nominate the former prefect of Florianopolis, Esperidiao Amin, if it feels it has a chance. The oppositon parties, as in the rest of the country, still has the need for unity.

Pernambuco

Freire

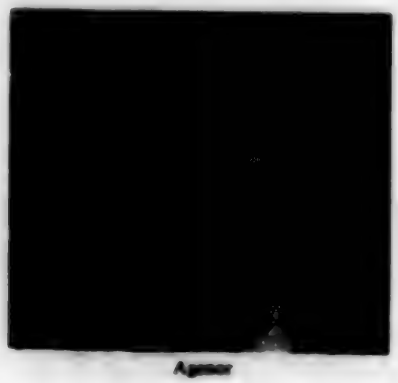
Perhaps the most contested of elections. The PMDB is strong with its natural candidate, Senator Marcos Freire, but still has others such as Miguel Arraes and former Deputy Jarbas Vasconcelos. The PDS is going with Nilo Coelho, senator and former governor, or with Federal Deputy Ricard Fiuza, with the remaining option of Moura Cavalcanti. The PDT has Deputy Sergio Murilo, who according to rumors, can wind up by transferring to the PP. He denies these reports vehemently. It can also nominate Francisco Juliao.

Paraíba



The picture favors the opposition parties which, however, run the same risk of breaking their unity. Antonio Mariz for the PP and Marcondes Gadelha for the PMDB are the strongest but may, if divided, help the PDS candidate, Wilson Braga. Even though in the not-too-distant past they formalized an alliance to elect Senator Humberto Lucena, Gadelha and Mariz are of traditionally rival families. Thus, Humberto Lucena could emerge as the third opposition candidate.

Rio Grande do Norte



Agnor

The recent support of the PDS by Deputy Carlos Alberto (formerly of the PMDB and PTB) turns the picture 360 degrees, which previously openly favored the opposition. If he were to remain as the natural candidate (because of the number of votes he already is) of the PDS, the government practically had its stay in Potengi Palace assured. Until that change by Carlos Alberto, the PP appeared as the obvious favorite with its candidate, former Governor Aluísio Alves, helped by the division into different factions of its principal enemies: Senator

Dinarte Mariz and Carlos Alberto. However, it concluded by bringing its two enemies together, which makes things more difficult for the PP. The PMDB, surprised by the defection of Carlos Alberto, stopped to think, but it could nominate state Deputy Roberto Furtado or even Senator Agenor Maria. These two names, however, are mere speculations.

Piaui

Senator Alberto Silva of the PP is without a doubt the most prestigious candidate. The voter advantage in the state, however, was always on the side of the official party, which may elect Deputy Hugo Napoleo or even former Minister Reis Velloso. Alberto Silva himself has been greatly urged to return to the official party.

Bahia

Chico

Perhaps the most comfortable state for the opposition parties if they rally around one candidate. They have a veritable arsenal of electoral assets, all with a common enemy: the present governor, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. Up to now the PMDB candidate is the formerly cassated Waldir Pires, which, however, is already dividing the party. At any rate, it also has Chico Pinto, Romulo de Almeida and Josaphat Marinho. The PP has in former Governor Roberto Santos an undeniable strength. The PMDB members who do not agree with the Waldir Pires candidacy--five members of the Federal Senate among them--believe that the most eligible is Deputy Chico Pinto followed by Romulo de Almeida and then by PP candidate Roberto Santos. After them comes Waldir Pires. Marcelo Cordeiro, the youngest federal deputy of the Bahia PMDB, will seek the prefecture of the capital. The PDS must hope that the division persist, which as everyone knows, is very unlikely.

Sergipe

The Augusto Franco empire remains impregnable and it is unlikely that it will cease to direct the decisions of the electorate. There is not the slightest chance for the opposition in this state.

Alagoas

If Senator Teotonio Vilela enters the race, Deputy Divaldo Suruagy, the open favorite, could have some difficulty. Teotonio, however, is inclined to try for the reelection of deputy: Jose Costa, also of the PMDB. Suruagy is held to be the strongest, however.

Para

The contest for the regional command of the PDS between Senator Passarinho and the present governor, Alacid Nunes, has already begun to help the traditionally weak opposition parties in the state. Passarinho, who does not intend to leave the Senate because his name is on the list of "presidentials" in 1985, should, even so, appoint the successor to Alacid, since he has the declared support of Figueiredo. Only Jader Barbalho of the PMDB has enough voter support to make a run for it in the opposition.

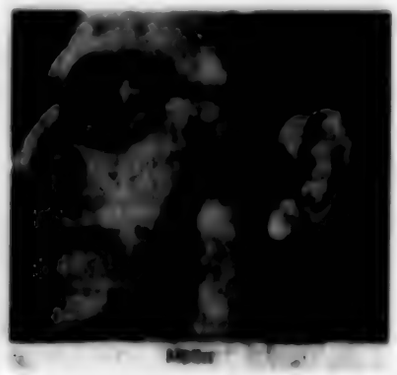
Acre

The PMDB Shows an undeniable growth in the state, this time, ironically, helped by the apparently irreversible split in the PDS. In this case the probable favorite candidate is Deputy Nabor Junior.

Amazonas

One of the few states where the PTB of Ivete Vargas has a chance. The name of former Governor Gilberto Mestrinho is sufficiently strong to threaten the other competitors. Raimundo Parente of the PDS could offer some resistance but he will certainly not be successful. On the other hand is the PMDB, also very strong, which should enter Councilman Fabio Lucena or someone from his group.

Mato Grosso

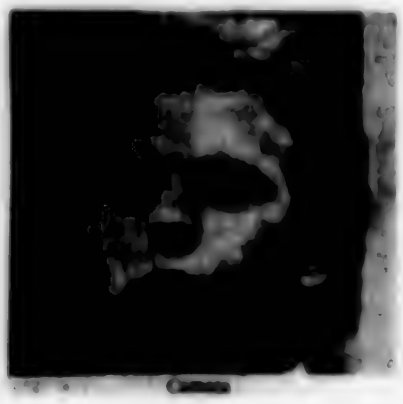


Gastao Muller of the PP will have little chance against his PDS adversary. It is not known yet whether it will be Senator Vicente Vuolo or Senator Benedito Canellas. However, if Muller were to obtain the support of the PMDB he would then have concrete possibilities.

Mato Grosso do Sul

The government created an apparent crisis when it dismissed Governor Marcelo Miranda. This, however, will not affect the picture of the control exercised by the PDS, if for no other reason than that the exchange of Miranda for Pedrossian, according to Planalto, had strictly electoral objectives, which means the decision to insure the next governorship.

Espirito Santo



The PDS should win here also. The PMDB did not even manage to put together its regional directorate, while the government party names are acknowledgedly strong at the regional level. For example, there are former Governor Elcio Alvares or Federal Deputy Teodorico Ferraco. With fewer chances, there could be Deputy Gerson Camata or Max Mauro of the PMDB.

Goias

Easy, but less apparently so, for the opposition. However, the division existing among the opposition parties is the most obvious and the picture the most confused. This climate, incidentally, has already caused the brothers Santillo to leave the party (they had gone to the PT) and return to the PMDB. However, despite this, there is at least the guarantee that unity will come. In this case, despite the growing prestige of Governor Ary Valadao, it will conclude by electing a governor. To aggravate the picture of division, there is also the recent integration of former Governor Irapuan Costa Junio, whose joining shocked the major part of the PMDB members in the Federal Chamber.

Ceara

Former Governor Adauto Bezerra is the favorite and will have the all-out support of the present governor, Virgilio Tavora. Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals, in turn, is watching carefully and could be the help that Bezerra does not yet have in the PDS. Senator Mauro Benevides is the most prestigious name in the

opposition (he will run from the PMDB) but there are unfavorable comments about his chances even if he runs by himself with the complete support of the other antigovernment parties.

Maranhao

Sarney

Everything indicates that the succession will be decided by PDS Chairman Senator Jose Sarney, who if he does not run, will appoint either Alexandre Costa or Deputy Edison Lobao. However, the PDT has the electorally strong Neiva Moreira, who could upset the government's plans, particularly after the recent departure of Deputy Epitacio Cafeteira of the PMDB, who will probably go to the PT which already has Deputy Freitas Diniz. Neiva Moreira, however, is the strongest.

8908
CSO: 3001

GUERREIRO REJECTS 'OUTSIDE' DOCTRINES FOR LATIN AMERICA

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 14

[Article by Carlos Conde: "Guerreiro Criticizes Theories and Doctrines 'Which Come From Outside!"]

[Text] In Buenos Aires yesterday, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro rejected the idea that any doctrine for application in Latin America can be formulated outside the region. The minister of foreign affairs made this statement in an address to the Argentine Council for International Relations as part of a seminar which is discussing Brazil-Argentina relations in the decade of the 80's.

Guerreiro criticized "antiquated concepts," political doctrines and theories of government "formulated outside our region and which fail to consider our specific characteristics and interests." He also rejected expectations that the foreign conduct of Latin American nations can be molded by sometimes anachronistic "abstract models, whose ethical respectability and universal respect is far from being unquestionable."

In the opinion of the Brazilian minister, there exists today what he called "a museum of ideas," which originated and were largely formulated in a context strange to Latin America, and "whose legitimacy and utility must be subjected to a permanent criticism." He was speaking about theories which pay exclusive or exaggerated to a single factor, whether it is geography, "a strictly retrospectric history," or "blind and irresistable economic forces." He argued: "We suffer the exacerbated influence of geopolitical concepts, which while they were useful for understanding some past situation, can be of little inspiration to us in our future conduct. I also refer--among many other possible examples--to doctrines which preach simple balances of power and offer us nothing more than the consolidation of imbalances, which are exactly what we must seek to abolish." Repudiating "imported models," the minister of foreign affairs said that Latin America must "think" about its own doctrine.

Without Illusions

Saraiva Guerreiro declared that it is necessary to disdain simplistic lines of thought that reduce reality "to black and white," that divide nations into "allies and enemies" and view men as "angels or demons." He believes those systems frequently lead to narrow, unrealistic and deceitful options.

Saying that it is necessary to seek a fair and modern international order in which no hegemonies predominate, the minister traced the foreign profile of Brazil: "Our foreign actions must calmly and clearly reflect that political concept. Brazil is a peaceful country. We do not consider ourselves better than anyone, we do not try to give lessons, we do not aspire to any hegemony nor do we seek to control or guide events. We are partners ready to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual respect."

Guerreiro declares that Brazil will not allow itself to be deceived by illusions: "We are aware of the structural and universal nature of underdevelopment. We do not assay unusual solutions, which ignore that problem or magically make it disappear.. Our recent progress is tenacious and real and we expect to continue in that direction. But it will not be superficial praise or apparently seductive categorizations such as that of "emerging power" or "newly industrialized country" that will make us forget our real status and where our genuine interests lie."

Attitude

The minister believes that Brazil perhaps does not exactly have a policy but "a simple attitude," for example, toward Latin America and Africa. Speaking more specifically about Brazil's neighbors, Guerreiro explained: "In order for the Brazilian attitude to effectively become a policy, the uninhibited and aware cooperation of all our neighbors, the Argentines in particular, would be necessary. As far as we are concerned in Brazil, we are prepared to try to understand the concerns of our neighbors and the members of our community and to work together with them." He added: "We do not feel capable, nor do we have the desire to do so, of providing prescriptions to the other Latin American countries. I believe that beneath the spirit of the countries of our region, all proud of their respective national identity, lies the awareness that we make up a family whose collective welfare is of interest to each of them."

Position

Guerreiro demonstrated Brazil's position in the West and the Third World simultaneously: "One of the erroneous options is that of whether we should consider ourselves included among the countries of the West or the Third World. The option is false--and I speak for Brazil--because we belong simultaneously to both groups. By the way in which we inject ourselves in the global economic and political structures, we are obviously part of the Third World; because of the intensity of our relations with the West because of our cultural ties, we are clearly bound to the western countries. We do not bear any blame because reality is complex and multifaceted. It is up to us and the other nations with whom we have relationships to accept that fact and to live with it and rationally and objectively exploit the opportunity it presents."

The minister of foreign affairs advocated a "rational and objective" dialog and he believes that dialog may lead to solutions of controversies and doubts among nations. "That attitude also contains the acceptance that certain conflicts of interests belong to the routine of international life, that is, that a certain

ratio of the conflicts of interests are part of the nature of things and are inevitable. However, as government officials, that which is of the most interest to us is the view the parties have of those conflicts and the way in which they deal with them."

Argentina

In two passages of his 12-page lecture, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro called the Argentines "friends" and "dear friends." In two passages he referred particularly to relations between Brazil and Argentina: "While our relations today are so positive, it is due not only to the objective coincidence of interests but also to the political nature of our diplomacy. I believe it is proper within this context to express my appreciation and admiration for the handling of Argentine foreign policy, which reveals the lucidity and consistence which naturally guide this country in its search for a happy future."

Referring to the need for "frank and open attitudes in facing foreign policy problems," Guerreiro once more mentioned bilateral dialog with Argentina: "I had the very special pleasure of undergoing that experience and the feeling of serene confidence it gave me and my interlocutor during the 15 minutes in which for the first time I had the opportunity to talk with Carlos Pastor on 16 March 1979. That mutual confidence served to stimulate the development of Argentine-Brazilian relations of friendship."

8908
CSO: 3001

PP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT, REJECTS ALL AGREEMENTS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)—In an official note revealed yesterday, the PP [Popular Party] national directorate describes government actions as being characterized by "authoritarianism in the political field, money-oriented ruthlessness in the economy and a cold inhumanity in the social field." The document says: "As long as that deplorable situation remains, the Popular Party will not accept any agreements with the government leaders of the country because its commitments are with the people and an agreement with their torturers to maintain the existing situation would be a betrayal of those commitments with which it does not compromise or negotiate."

The Note

Following is the text of the PP document:

The national leadership of the Popular Party, meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Senator Tancredo Neves, with the attendance of leaders Thales Ramalho and Gilvan Rocha as well as the chairmen of the provisional committees in all the states, after hearing the report of each of them on the party status in the various units of the federation, agreed to adopt all the measures necessary for strengthening it; attending, within the limits of its possibilities, to all the requests made by regional leaders. During discussions, and from the information collected, it was confirmed that a spirit of optimism and confidence is encouraging all party members throughout the country because of the wide acceptance the PP is finding in all strata of Brazilian society.

With respect to political decisions, the following were unanimously adopted:

A. To maintain the party on the line it has been following, a line of clear, firm and responsible opposition to the policies put into practice by the government, that is, authoritarianism in the political field, money-oriented ruthlessness in the economy and a cold inhumanity in the social field. The process of redemocratization of the country proceeds at a slow pace, with advances and retreats in a climate of uncertainty and insecurity. The afflicted and anguished people are seized by dispair, faced by exasperating living conditions, without being able to harbor any hope on the tomorrow that awaits them.

Either the government becomes aware of its responsibilities to the nation, insuring for it days of peace and economic security soon, or it will have to take the place in history that its ineptness will reserve for it.

As long as this deplorable condition remains, the PP will not accept any agreement with the government leaders because its commitments are with the people and an agreement with their torturers to maintain the existing situation would be a betrayal of those commitments with which it does not compromise or negotiate.

At this moment, the opposition is the most worthy strongpoint for the defense of democratic principles, the moral and material development of the country and the very honor of the nation. We shall not desert it and we shall remain in it to continue the struggle.

B. With respect to the momentous problem of filling the positions of the Chamber of Deputies Board in the next legislative session by unanimity, the national directorate of the PP deliberated ratifying the note of the deputies, which called upon all the parties for an open and fair agreement aimed at giving the Chamber of Deputies an independent, honorable and free board, alien to palace intrigue and originating, without any outside interference, from the midst of the venerable institution to guarantee its sovereignty, dignity and prestige.

On the other hand, it also decided to recommend to the deputies the adoption of an independent slate headed by the illustrious Deputy Djalma Marinho, which would also contain not only representatives of all the parties of opposition, but also of the groups which may join that patriotic movement of democratic resistance and of honor to the National Congress.

Finally, the national directorate appealed to all leaderships in the states to intensify the work of creating new provisional committees in the municipalities and also that of recruiting new members so that the next conventions may be held with a greater and more solid popular support.

8908
CSO: 3001

CARAZO SAYS COUNTRY WILL ALWAYS WELCOME REFUGEES, EXILES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday stressed the importance of preserving and defending the system of law and order in Costa Rica so that no Costa Ricans will have to seek asylum or refuge in another country.

The statement by the chief executive was made in the Irazu Hotel during the opening of the Regional Seminar on Refugees and Information Media, organized by the International Commission of the University for Peace.

Mr Carazo emphasized that the people in Costa Rica must continue to fight to defend human rights and that the country must continue to be a place of asylum and refuge for political persecution victims.

He commented that the migration flow of Chines[e], blacks, Italians, Americans, and other nationalities, who come to populate Costa Rica, is evident proof that, in the heart of America, there has risen a nation which has the double responsibility springing from its past and from its humanitarian condition.

He noted that, as a result of the current time, no country can escape the results of violence, the hegemonic struggle, and the domestic political problems of each of the nations that cause the migration of large numbers of people.

Mr Horst Haugust, representing the Friedrich Naumman Association, who also attended the ceremony, said that the communications media are responsible to the public because only through the media can one find out who the refugees are.

Haugust said that the newspaperman must prepare society so that it will be able to understand the problems of the refugees and so that it may realize that keeping those people as asylum seekers in their country does not necessarily imply that itizens are going to lose jobs.

In the meantime, Phillip Sargisson, the regional representative of ACNUR [UN High Commission for Refugees] stressed that the refugee rate has been rising in Central America.

Just 10 months ago, there were 10,000; 4 months later there were 20,000 and right now there are 70,000 refugees on the isthmus.

Sargisson noted that the main problem is that the refugees are being considered as fifth-rate persons whereas they should be helped and should be given means for survival.

5058

CARTER'S ELECTION DEFEAT, REAGAN'S WIN NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Lillian Lechuga: "United States: A Different Landscape"]

[Text] President Carter's resounding defeat at the hands of his adversary, Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, caused surprise in most of the international press centers. The electoral race had been so hard fought that even during the voting the experts themselves did not risk making any predictions. The only reference point was that offered by the opinion polls, which generally conceded only a small lead at the 11th hour to the former governor of California.

However, early last night President Carter had already acknowledged the victory of his Republican opponent, whom he congratualted and to whom he offered his cooperation, wishing him to find no difficulties during the transition period until 20 January, when the new occupant will take possession of the White House.

Reagan, the oldest presidential candidate in the United States to take on the responsibility of chief executive, is a figure who represents the most reactionary positions within the North American political, economic and social order.

The people of the United States, oppressed by the rate of inflation--about 13 percent at the present time--and by countless economic and social problems, seem to have voted more against the desperate situation they are experiencing, which is inherent in the system, than for Ronald Reagan.

Nevertheless, on the domestic front the election of Reagan means even greater support for big capital and offers even more impunity to act to racist and neofascist groups operating in the United States.

Regarding international relations, it is no secret that the avenger of Hollywood westerns will encourage--as he himself has said and repeated--a tougher policy against liberation movements and progressive governments all over the world.

Under these conditions, the North American people have chosen the program of the Republican Party and have inflicted a crushing defeat to the Democratic candidate, who is the first incumbent president not to be reelected since 1932.

The Republicans, for the first time in 26 years, also wrenched control of the Senate from the hands of the Democrats, removing from the public arena such recognized members of the upper house as Frank Church, Jacob Javits [as published] and George McGovern.

Regarding the final results, with 95 percent of the votes counted, Ronald Reagan had succeeded in accumulating 469 electoral votes from the states, which was much more than the 270 votes that he needed to cross the threshold of the White House. According to the latest forecasts, Reagan could get 475 of the 538 electroal votes, leaving only 63 for Carter.

With the 4 November election day in the United States concluded under these conditions, expectations were growing about the future positions that the archconservative president-elect would take in the international arena and on the domestic scene the analysts wondered what magic wand Reagan could bring into play to relieve the economic crisis that the United States is undergoing, summed up in the enormous unemployment figure.

The commentators were arguing that Reagan's economic promises sounded good, but they remembered that the landscape looks different from the White House than from the opposition.

9545
CSO: 3010

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Long Live the 63rd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] All of progressive humanity and the world revolutionary movement is today commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, justly considered the most important event of this century.

That 7 November 1917 (25 October according to the old calendar) was the day that marked the start of an irreversible historical process that at the same time was a qualitative and permanent leap in social development. Because the revolution that the shots from the cruiser Aurora announced to the world in the old Russia of the Czars and the resolute action of the workers, peasants and soldiers led by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party began a new era characterized by the downfall of the old exploiting world, the socialist revolutions and the successive defeats of colonialism, imperialism and reactionary opposition on a world scale.

The dreams of social justice and the scientific forecasts of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels became a reality on one-sixth of the earth. Marxism, at the same time, gained strength notably from the new conditions created by monopolist capitalism and the enormous contributions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as the theoretician and expert of the revolution and the leader and statesman in the building of the proletarian socialist state.

The influence since then of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the destiny of all the nations and peoples on earth has been extraordinary, despite the involvements of imperialism and the international reaction to avoid it and to destroy the first worker and peasant state, involvements that have included from the most brutal means of blockade against the Soviet people, the financing and equipping of counterrevolutionary groups to stir up civil war, encouragement to Nazi territorial ambitions and the launching of the fascist hordes with all their machinery for crime and war against the territory of the USSR and atomic blackmail, to the most modern campaigns of slander and ideological diversionism with the self-deceived aims of impairing the enormous prestige of the Soviet Union.

Lenin had already warned early that confronted with the Soviet people all the enemy's maneuvers would be shattered. In April 1920 Lenin said, "The steadfastness,

perseverance, inclination, determination and capacity to try 100 times, to correct another 100 and to achieve the goals proposed at all costs--the proletariat has acquired these qualities during the 10, 15 or 20 years that preceded the October Revolution and during the 2 years elapsed afterward, by suffering deprivation, hunger, ruin and disasters never seen. These qualities of the proletariat are the guarantee that the proletariat will triumph."

And that is what happened. Nothing has been able to break the glorious example of thethe October Revolution or the one thousand times heroic effort of the Soviet people in building the first socialist state in the world, which is also an example of perseverance, self-denial, love for their homeland and unlimited loyalty to the beautiful principles of proletarian internationalism.

From a destroyed, blockaded and starving Russia in 1917, the homeland of the Great October Revolution was transformed into the powerful socialist state that is the Soviet Union of our time, a stronghold of peace and internationalist principle.

The Soviet people, forged by their glorious Communist Party, not only were capable of maintaining their independence and their freedom, but made a decisive contribution to the work of saving humanity from slavery and the barbarity of fascism.

The Soviet Union, the state founded by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, played a decisive role in beginning a period of revolutions that would give rise to the community of socialist countries, to the final collapse of the colonial system, the violent development of the national liberation movement and the gradual transformation of power relationships in the world.

The warmongering aims of imperialism have been curbed thanks to the USSR's firm stand in defense of peace. The supreme interests of the world revolution and of the safety of peoples confronted with the greed and warmongering of the imperialist powers have at all times guided the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is based on leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

The October Revolution, and beginning with it, the building of a socialist state of extraordinary technical, military, political and economic power became determining factors for the successes of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Throughout these 63 years many peoples in the world have closely felt the timely solidarity and the generous help of Lenin's homeland. History contains many examples of this communist solidarity with the revolutionary movement, from the early years to more recent times, which are an expression of unlimited attachment to the principles of an unchanging line of conduct in international policies of the USSR. This is an unobjectionable and indisputable truth.

In our own revolutionary process this truth is rooted with expressive clarity. Thus, Comrade Fidel in his central report to the first congress of our party clearly emphasized it:

"Without the resolute, solid and generous help of the Soviet people, our nation would not have been able to survive the confrontation with imperialism. They bought our sugar when our market was brutally suppressed by the United States. They supplied us with raw material and fuel that we would not have been able to obtain any other place in the world. They sent us free arms with which we resisted the mercenaries in Giron and equipped our Revolutionary Armed Forces to exact the highest price for any direct aggression by the United States. They gave extraordinary support to our economy in the crucial years of the economic blockade. Thousands and thousands of Soviet military and technical specialists helped to train our armed forces or supported with their aid practically all the branches of our economy. The effort of the Soviet people was supported as much as possible by other socialist countries.

"The debt of gratitude contracted with the glorious party of the Soviet Union and its heroic people will never be erased from our hearts. In the solidarity offered to Cuba, a country located thousands of miles from the USSR, the internationalist dreams of Marx, Engels and Lenin were fulfilled, and the immortal October Revolution was hurled with invincible force on the destiny of this continent."

The commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by itself represents an event of world importance. In Cuba, moreover, the struggle of our people for their second and final independence is indissolubly linked to the triumphs of our socialist revolution, the tasks that occupy us at the present time and the future of our common cause.

For all these reasons, this 63rd anniversary celebration is an unparalleled opportunity to repeat the feelings of admiration, respect and affection of our people, party and government for the people, party and government of the USSR; to confirm our limitless trust in the homeland of Lenin, to assure, as Fidel has done, that "these bonds that thus are formed and develop in the principles, the history and the purest and most unselfish feelings of our peoples are indestructible and eternal."

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Eternal glory to Lenin and to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

9545
CSO: 3010

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Alberto Rabilotta]

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Nov (PL)--The third annual meeting of the Cuban-Canadian Intergovernmental Joint Commission for Bilateral Economic Relations concluded its work with the signing of a document that contains the progress achieved.

The commission, which met in the conference hall of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Ottawa, studied bilateral economic relations, which in recent years have increased substantially.

The Cuban delegation was presided over by Raul Taladrid, director of nonsocialist developed countries in the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and the Canadian delegation by J. McNeil, director general of the Western Hemisphere department of the Canadian Ministry of Trade.

Cuba is now Ottawa's fourth largest customer in Latin America and its first in the Caribbean, while Canada is one of Cuba's main nonsocialist suppliers.

McNeil told PRENSA LATINA that the work of this third annual meeting had been productive.

In 1979, trade between Cuba and Canada totaled more than $360 million, and in 1980 a considerable increase is expected.

In 1979, this exchange consisted of about 257 million Canadian dollars for Cuban purchases in Canada and about $106 million for Cuban sales to Ottawa.

McNeil described the sessions as productive and stressed Cuba's importance for the Canadian market.

Taladrid also was equally satisfied with this meeting of the joint commission and with the development of bilateral trade.

Among the specific topics that the commission included in its talks are: the interest of both countries in undersea oil drilling and exploration in Cuba and in developing a tourist base there.

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REGULATION ON 1981 SPECIAL SUGAR HARVEST EMULATION

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 15 Nov 80 pp 4-5

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Introduction

The Special Sugar Harvest Emulation is aimed at channeling the efforts of the workers in agricultural and industrial activities to make it possible to fulfill the commitments set forth in the historic event emulation quotas drawn up by the collectives for each fiscal year.

The organization of the Special Sugar Harvest Emulation will be based on the approved guidelines for economic and social development. Its fulfillment depends on the sectors and branches involved in achieving greater efficiency in our harvests.

The special emulation will help achieve better technical and economic results in the harvest. This contributes to more solid economic development. The emulation will help improve planning, organization, execution and supervision of all activities related to the harvest. It will also encourage the workers to achieve these objectives and increase their revolutionary awareness.

The National Committee of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has evaluated emulation experiences from our past harvests. In order to strengthen labor discipline and increase the productivity of the agricultural, industrial and transportation workers, it has resolved the following:

Section I. Objectives

Article 1. The Special Sugar Harvest Emulation is organized to stimulate, materialize and channel the initiative of all participants in harvest activities and to strengthen ties between the agricultural and industrial workers, interesting them in the results of their common work, in order to achieve more sugar with better quality at a lower cost through fulfillment of the technical economic plan.

Article 2. It should also dynamically develop the Million Arroba Movement based on the principle that all participants in cutting (manual and mechanized), loading and hauling activities must analyze the real possibilities of increasing the results from the past harvest in order to achieve greater production and productivity and strengthen labor discipline.

Article 3. Another objective is to develop the Sugar Industry Emulation to achieve greater industrial efficiency in extraction of sugar from cane, fulfillment of the grinding quota for each mill, optimum operation of equipment, savings in the use of fuel, achievement of the best quality at the lowest cost and strengthened labor discipline.

Article 4. It should improve agroindustrial evaluations by integrally analyzing the results of the special emulations for industry, agriculture and transportation so that they reflect the degree of efficiency achieved in sugar harvest activities at the enterprise, provincial and national levels, involving all the participants in producing more with better quality at a lower cost.

Section II. General Principles

Article 5. The Special Sugar Harvest Emulation is organized and directed at all levels by the leadership organs of:

The CTC; and

The National Sugar Workers Union and the National Union of Transportation Workers.

Article 6. The CTC, the National Sugar Workers Union and the National Union of Transportation Workers will coordinate the necessary work plan at each level with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry to guarantee the effective participation of the administration in the fulfillment of the Special Sugar Harvest Emulation requirements for organization, development and systematic control.

Article 7. The national unions that participate in the sugar harvest through mobilization of their members will be responsible for complying with this regulation and, depending on their position, developing specific miniemulations that stimulate the volunteers at the camp, municipal, provincial and national levels.

Article 8. The Special Sugar Harvest Emulation will be based on fulfillment of the indicators established for each activity from the lowest to the highest level. These indicators will be announced to each participating worker at the assembly held before the beginning of the harvest. Individual and collective commitments will be made then.

Article 9. Evaluations for each period will be determined by the planned dates for each activity; failure to supply information on time and in the correct form will be cause for disqualification in that period. The administration (Ministry of the Sugar Industry and Agricultural Transportation) will be responsible for contributing the necessary data and doing the corresponding evaluation. The CTC, through established controls, will evaluate the results of the integral evaluations at each level based on the summary of the special emulation for the Sugar Workers Union, the Union of Transportation Workers and volunteer cutters.

Article 10. The awards presented will be those set forth in this regulation. Others which would interrupt the necessary balance wherein all recognition corresponds to achievement cannot be established.

Article 11. Systematic propaganda will be developed so that all the workers know the progress of the harvest. There will be publication of the results of the

evaluations and comparisons with the quotas, using all means of communication: posters, bulletins, blackboards, local radio, radio and printed press and television, etc.

Section III. Organization, Supervision of Emulation

Chapter I. Indicators

Article 12. Industrial sector:

a) Fulfillment of raw or refined sugar production quota;

b) Fulfillment of recovery quota;

c) Fulfillment of work attendance quota;

d) Quality of sugar (conditioner); and

e) Costs (conditioner).

Article 13. In the agricultural sector, the following will be evaluated individually in all activities at the brigade, squad and base levels:

a) Work attendance at the percentage established; and

b) Fulfillment of the quota (planned wage-real wage).

The combine brigade and high productivity contingent will be measured by:

a) Attendance;

b) Production; and

c) Productivity.

The enterprises will be measured by:

a) Fulfillment of production quota; and

b) Quality of cane that reaches the mill.

The rest of the provincial collectives will be measured by:

a) Fulfillment of delivery quota;

b) Work productivity; and

c) Percentage of attendance at cutting according to the plan.

Chapter II. Evaluations

Article 14. Based on the organizational nature of each activity, evaluations will be made:

a) Every 10 days in industry;

b) Semimonthly in agriculture; and

c) Monthly (industry, agriculture and transportation).

Article 15. The levels at which the evaluations will be held are:

a) At the base level (manual and mechanized brigades and cane districts), semimonthly on the 17th and 2nd of each month and every 10 days to verify fulfillment of the delivery, productivity and attendance quota; at the mills, every 10 days. There can be frequenter informal evaluations--that is, daily and weekly--if work results advise this.

b) At the cane camps, semimonthly on the 19th and 4th of each month.

c) At the mills or contingents, semimonthly on the 21st and 6th of each month and, at the municipal level, on the 23rd for the results of the first half of the month.

d) Monthly from the 8th to the 12th, the following evaluations will be made:
In the cane enterprise, at the provincial and national level for agricultural workers;
At the provincial and national level for industry;
At the municipal or equivalent level, provincial and national level for volunteer cutters; and
In the agricultural transportation enterprises, at the provincial and national level for the Union of Transportation Workers.

e) National evaluation for all activities will be from the 15th to the 20th of the month after the report.

Article 16. The following will participate in each evaluation:

In industry:

a) At the area, shift and department level, the executive secretariat of the union section, the appropriate administrative official and the workers;

b) At the enterprise level, the executive secretariat of the union bureau, the administration of the enterprise, the general secretaries and secretaries of emulation of the union sections. They will evaluate work results and report to the workers at the monthly production assemblies; and

c) At the provincial level, the emulation committees of each mill and delegations of winners.

In agriculture:

a) At the brigade (manual and mechanized) and district level, all the workers;

b) At the enterprise level, the executive secretariat of the union section, the administration of the districts, manual and mechanized brigade chiefs and the best

workers. The PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] will be invited in each one of the above activities.

c) At the provincial level, the executive secretariat of the union bureau and the administrative leadership of the enterprise, the best workers and representatives of the collectives in each one of the activities in the province.

Each month the union and administrative leaders in the provinces will participate at the national level to evaluate industry, agriculture and transportation.

In March, the best workers from each activity at the national level will attend in addition to the union and administrative leaders of each province. On 6 August, the final evaluation will have the same group of participants.

Volunteers

a) At the brigade level, all the cutters will participate.

b) At the camp level, the members of all the brigades will participate.

c) At the contingent or mill level, representatives of the union committees, the camp chiefs, the chiefs of the best brigades and the best cutters in each camp will participate.

d) At the municipal or equivalent level, representatives of the union leadership of the contingents, battalions and mills will participate in the meeting to analyze the first half of the month. Monthly the participants in the semimonthly meetings and delegations from the best cutters in each contingent, battalion and mill will participate.

e) At the provincial level, representatives of the union leadership of the column, contingents and battalions will participate in the meeting to analyze the first half of the month. Monthly the participants in the semimonthly meeting and delegations from the best camps and brigades and the best cutters in each column, town, contingent and battalion will participate.

f) The secretaries of volunteer work of the national unions and provincial CTC will participate in the national meeting.

Hauling by Truck (Agricultural Transportation)

a) At the brigade level, a delegation of the union section headed by the secretary of emulation, production and volunteer work and the drivers selected as the best for the month will participate with the administration, PCC and UJC invited. A member of the union bureau of the enterprise should always attend these evaluations if possible.

b) At the enterprise or provincial level, the executive secretariat of the union bureau and a delegation from the administrative leadership of the enterprise will participate in the monthly evaluations as well as a delegation from the provincial union. The union sections of the brigades and the comrades selected as the best in each brigade should also participate.

c) At the national level, a delegation from the provincial committee of the Union of Transportation Workers and the administration will participate as well as a delegation of the best workers selected by each province.

Article 17. At each evaluation, the following will be selected:

In industry:

a) At the mill level:
Best worker in each area;
Best brigade in each area; and
Best area.

b) At the provincial level:
Best mill in each group;
Best mill in sugar production;
Best mill in recovery; and
Best mill in attendance.

c) At the national level:
Best mill in all indicators (overall) in each category;
Best province in production;
Best province in recovery;
Best province in quality;
Best province in savings;
Best province in costs; and
Best province in attendance.

In agriculture:

a) At the district level (semimonthly and monthly):
Best male cutter;
Best female cutter;
Best teamster;
Best traditional hauling operator;
Best mechanized hauling operator;
Best loader operator;
Best combine operator;
Best loader operator and helper;
Best regular group;
Best regular brigade;
Best combine brigade; and
All individuals and collectives that fulfill their tasks.

b) At the enterprise level:

Monthly first, second and third places will be awarded in:
Male cutters;
Female cutters;
Teamsters;
Traditional hauling operator;
Mechanized hauling operator;

Loader operator;
Best group;
Best brigade;
Best mechanized brigades; and
Best districts.

c) At the provincial level (monthly):

The same selection as at the enterprise level with the addition of:
Best cane enterprise; and
Best high productivity contingent.

d) At the national level:

The same indicated for the provincial level with the addition of:
Best province in mechanized cutting;
Best province in manual cutting;
Best province in mechanized loading;
Best province in hauling with oxen; and
Best province in hauling with tractor.

At the end of the harvest, the mills that were national winners in each category as well as for each province will be selected.

Volunteers

a) At the brigade, contingent or mill level, the following selections will be made:
Cutters and brigades that fulfill the established cutting and attendance quotas; and
Best cutters, best brigade and best camp for each contingent or mill.

b) At the municipal or battalion level, the following will be selected:
Three best cutters;
Three best brigades; and
Three best camps.

c) At the provincial level, in addition to the above, the following will be selected:
Three best towns; and
Best contingent or mill.

d) At the national level, the following selections will be made:
Three best male cutters;
Best female cutter;
Three best brigades;
Three best camps;
Three best towns; and
Fulfilling provinces.

Hauling by Truck (Agricultural Transportation)

a) Brigade

The union sections must select the following monthly:
Three best drivers in hauling conventional cane (long cane);
Three best drivers in hauling cut cane;
Three best drivers in transshipment;
If a brigade has a single hauling system, only three drivers will be selected--that is, first, second and third places.

b) Province

Through the union bureaus, the following must be selected monthly:
Three best truck drivers;
Three best truck drivers in hauling conventional cane in combines; and
Three best truck drivers in transshipment.

At this level, the best brigade in hauling cane will be selected monthly, not applying the hauling systems in this case but only the final results.

d) National

There will be the same selections as made at the provincial level plus: selection of the best province in hauling cane and the best brigade.

The provincial CTC, in coordination with the sugar harvest sector, can establish overall selections of the best town.

Selection of the best will be made from among those that achieve the largest overfulfillment of the established quotas or tasks.

Article 18. The following incentives will be awarded:

Industry

a) At the mill level:

The incentives will be pennants for the miniemulations organized by the mill emulation committee.

b) At the provincial level:
Rotating pennants to the best mills in each group; and
Rotating pennants to the best mills for each indicator.

c) At the national level:
Rotating banners to the best mill in each group; and
Rotating banners to the best province for each indicator.

d) At the end of the harvest, certificates of merit will be presented to the mills that have achieved the greatest efficiency in the fulfillment of each one of the indicators in this emulation.

Agriculture:
Rotating triangular pennant to the best individuals in the district;
Rotating pentagonal pennant to the best collectives in the district;

Certificates that indicate the rank achieved to the best individuals in the enterprise;
Rotating pentagonal pennant to the best collectives in the enterprise;
Diploma that indicates the rank achieved to the best individuals in the province;
Pentagonal pennants for group, brigade and squad in the best collectives in the province; and
Banners to the best enterprises and contingent.

Material incentives for industry and agriculture:

There will be material incentives for the best:
At the enterprise level (monthly);
At the provincial level (quarterly); and
At the national level (on 6 August).

Nationally:
Diplomas that indicate the rank achieved for individuals; and
Banners (rotating) for the best contingent and best provinces per activity.

Final evaluation:
Each province will present a trophy to its best industrial and agricultural enterprise;
Nationally a trophy will be awarded to the best agricultural and industrial enterprise;
The best individuals in the sugar harvest will receive a plaque honoring them;
After the harvest, material incentives will be presented to the best individuals at the enterprise, provincial and national levels for the level of selection and the results achieved during the harvest; and
The best collectives with recreational activities; these incentives are for industry and agriculture.

Volunteers

a) Bonuses to the cutters that fulfill the established quotas and attendance;

b) Certificates to the brigades that fulfill the established quotas and attendance;

c) At the brigade, contingent or mill level, the following incentives will be awarded:
Metal badge and certificate to the best cutter on each brigade;
Pennant and certificate to the best cutter in each brigade;
Pennant and certificate to the best cutter in the camp;
Pennant to the best brigade in each camp;
Metal machete and certificate to the best cutter in each contingent or mill; and
Pennant to the best brigade and best camp in each contingent or mill

d) At the municipal or battalion level, pennants or certificates of merit will be presented to:
Three best cutters;
Three best brigades; and
Three best camps.

e) At the provincial level, the following will be awarded:
Nickel-plated machetes and certificates of merit to the three best cutters;
Pennants to the three best camps;
Banner to the best contingent or mill; and
Pennants to the three best towns.

f) At the national level, the following will be awarded:
Diplomas of merit to the three best male cutters and the best female cutter as well as corresponding material incentives;
Pennants to the three best camps;
Banners to the three best towns; and
Banners to the fulfilling provinces.

The incentives will be presented to the winners at their places of work after the national meeting is held.

At the end of the sugar harvest, pennants will be awarded to the provinces and unions that have fulfilled the established conditions with respect to brigades with a million or more arrobas of cane cut during the sugar harvest on the basis of fulfillment of the Million Arroba Movement.

The members of the best brigades and camps selected in the final sugar harvest evaluation (emulation) will receive diplomas of merit for their work.

Hauling by Truck (Agricultural Transportation)

a) Drivers

Monthly, the union section will award a rotating pennant to the best driver for each hauling system.

Monthly, the union bureau will present a bonus to the best driver for each hauling system.

Nationally, a certificate will be awarded to the nine best drivers who have been selected in the nation each month.

b) For the brigades

Monthly, a rotating pennant will be awarded to the best brigade in the province.

Monthly, a rotating banner will be awarded to the best brigade in the country.

c) For the provinces

Nationally, a rotating banner will be awarded to the provinces that rank in the first three places based on established indicators.

The provinces that have overall selections of the best town will award a pennant of merit for this.

Article 19. The semimonthly meetings and monthly evaluations of the Sugar Harvest Emulation will be convoked by the Sugar Workers Union, the Union of Transportation Workers and the CTC at the corresponding levels on the same day and in the same place.

Article 20. The monthly emulation evaluations at the municipal and provincial levels will be held as follows:

Morning session:

Those attending the evaluation for each activity will be convoked based on the following:

Agenda

Analyses of emulation results in the different sugar harvest, industrial, regular, transportation and volunteer activities.

Each activity will be analyzed separately.

Afternoon session:

The emulation evaluation of all sugar harvest activities will be convoked by the CTC. There will be a plenary session in which the following will be discussed and approved:

a) Report of the Sugar Workers Union on monthly emulation results; presentation of corresponding incentives.

b) Report of the Union of Transportation Workers on results of hauling by truck; presentation of incentives.

c) Report of the CTC on emulation results for volunteers; presentation of corresponding incentives.

d) Conclusions

Section IV. Million Arroba Movement

This will cover all participants in manual and mechanized cutting and loading and hauling cane.

Chapter III. Manual cutting

Article 21. All cutters (volunteer and regular) and others involved in this activity can participate in this four-step emulation of the Million Arroba Movement if they meet the following requirements:

a) They must belong to brigades.

b) The brigades cannot have more than 48 cutters.

c) The days indicated on the tables for the steps as well as for the million mark must be followed; this merely means fulfilling the average quota established by the resolution and 80 percent attendance at the cutting.

d) No brigade can receive outside help in cutting.

e) During the first step (250,000 arrobas), the brigade will make the necessary adjustments and changes in cutters for best organization in order to fulfill the planned number of days for this first step.

f) After reaching the first step (250,000 arrobas), the commitment form will be filled out with the full names of the cutters who actually make up the brigade in order to continue to the million or millions that they are committed to cut. Once filled and signed, that form must be delivered within 24 hours to the next higher level.

g) The original commitment form must be sent to the national CTC. If this commitment does not reach the national CTC on time and in the correct form, the brigade will not be considered in the Million Arroba Movement.

h) The brigades cannot increase or change cutters whose names appear on the signed and delivered commitment.

i) The number of brigade days on the tables for the steps as well as for the million marks will be based on the cutters in the brigade at the beginning of each step.

j) The established steps are as follows:
First step: 250,000 arrobas;
Second step: 500,000 arrobas;
Third step: 750,000 arrobas; and
Fourth step: 1,000,000 arrobas.

k) Although the steps consist of 250,000 arrobas of cane each, these will be accumulated to analyze the next higher step, in cane as well as in days to be completed and actually used, in order to learn to what degree it is fulfilled or not fulfilled.

l) The brigades that do not follow the days established for each step on time and in the correct form will not receive the corresponding incentives although they can aspire to the next higher step, deducting their days of delay.

m) All the brigades that have made a commitment must make a report even if they have not followed the established days on the tables.

n) Information on the steps and millions reached should be reported within 24 hours of achievement.

ñ) Any brigade can be disqualified if it does not meet the mentioned requirements.

Information on the steps and millions achieved must be sent to the national CTC on the established forms and must be certified by the cane district when a million mark is reached.

Article 22. In order to achieve these objectives, the supervisory comrade must plan the evaluation of fulfillment of the days for the step and the types of cane cut when the brigades are organized. This permits control during the harvest of the work of the brigade and lack of fulfillment, fulfillment or overfulfillment of the task. It also makes it possible to learn in time when there are delays and, consequently, to determine the causes and adopt the necessary measures to make up for the lost time. This planning can be done daily or with each change of type of cane or cutting.

Article 23. Moral incentives:

a) First step

The brigades that achieve 250,000 arrobas of cut and loaded cane within the planned number of days will be designated: Brigade /with Organization/.

b) Second step

The brigades that cut and load 500,000 arrobas of cane within the planned number of days will be designated: /Effort and Productivity/ Brigade.

c) Third step

The brigades that cut and load 750,000 arrobas of cane within the planned number of days will be designated: /Road to Victory/ Brigade.

d) Fourth step

The brigades that cut and load 1 million arrobas of cane within the planned number of days will be designated: /Jesus Menendez/ Million Arroba Brigade.

e) The brigades that cut and load 2 million arrobas will be designated: /Victoria de Giron/ 2 Million Arroba Brigade.

f) The brigades that cut and load 3 million arrobas will be designated: /Bronze Giant/ 3 Million Arroba Brigade.

g) The brigades that cut and load 4 million arrobas will be designated: /May First/ 4 Million Arroba Brigade.

h) The brigades that cut and load 5 million arrobas will be designated: /Mambises of the 20th Century/ 5 Million Arroba Brigade.

i) The brigades that cut and load 6 million arrobas will be designated: /Heroic Warrior/ 6 Million Arroba Brigade.

j) The brigades that cut and load 7 million arrobas will be designated: /Followers of Che/ 7 Million Arroba Brigade.

k) The brigades that cut and load 8 million arrobas will be designated: /Anniversary of the Attack on Moncada Barracks/ 8 Million Arroba Brigade.

l) The brigades that cut and load 9 million arrobas will be designated: /Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution/ 9 Million Arroba Brigade.

m) The brigades that cut and load 10 million arrobas will be designated: /14th Congress/ 10 Million Arroba Brigade.

n) The manual cutting and loading brigades will receive pennants for the different steps and the Million Arroba Banner when they reach that figure.

ñ) Pennants for the steps and banners for millions of arrobas will be presented by the province when it receives the required reports. The national CTC will present pullovers to the provinces after receiving the corresponding reports.

o) Incentives for the Million Arroba Movement will be presented to the brigades according to the requirements; they will be preserved because of their value as stimuli for increased productivity.

p) At the end of the harvest, the moral incentives won by each brigade in the Million Arroba Movement must be publicized in posters at the cutters' job centers.

Article 24. Organization, development and supervision of the Million Arroba Movement as part of the sugar emulations will be evaluated at the national union and the provincial CTC levels with regard to the following aspects:

a) Increase in the percentage or number of brigades that cut a million or more arrobas of cane compared to the results of the previous harvest for each union or provincial CTC.

b) Mixed brigades are included in the province where they are located.

c) At the end of the harvest, each fulfilling union and province will receive incentive for fulfillment.

The levels of the union movement that, in one way or another, take care of the activities involved in the organization, development and supervision of the Million Arroba Movement will be responsible for:

Organizing the regular cutters based on union membership when all the conditions are present to form one or more brigades for each union, not mixed; and

Each union or level of the CTC in each area, contingent or mill that has an assigned number of workers to be mobilized must distribute the best and most conscientious cutters among all the brigades in order to pass on their experience and work spirit to a greater number of collectives, in this way increasing the number of brigades that cut a million or more arrobas of cane. This will affect the development and growth of the Million Arroba Movement during the present harvest.

Chapter IV. System of Medals and Honorary Titles of Cuba

Article 25. According to Law No. 17 of 28 June 1978 which establishes the norms for the System of Medals and Honorary Titles of Cuba and Decree Law No. 30 of 10 December 1979, the participating workers in the harvest, based on the results they achieve, can be evaluated by the secretariat of the national CTC and proposed to the Council of State based on the above laws.

The proposals will be based on the appropriate statutes or regulations for each award or honorary title.

Chapter V. Mechanized cutting, loading and hauling

Article 26. Requirements that will measure the Million Arroba Movement in mechanized cutting, loading and hauling:

a) To establish commitments for individual and collective cutting (operator and brigade) with the minimum of 1 million arrobas, 100 percent of the quota and 80 percent attendance.

b) The operators who do not follow the established number of days for each million on time and in the correct form will not receive the corresponding incentive although they can aspire to the next higher step if they deduct the days of delay; that is, reach 2 million arrobas within the time planned.

c) All the operators and brigades that have fulfilled their commitment will be reported periodically even if they do not fulfill their quota in the planned number of days on the table.

d) Any operator or brigade that does not meet the indicated requirements can be disqualified.

Article 27. The following incentives will be awarded:
A pennant to the operators who reach 1 million arrobas.

a) The operator who reaches 2 million arrobas cut or loaded will receive the /Victoria de Giron/ 2 Million Arroba Operator Pennant.

b) When he reaches 3 million arrobas cut or loaded, he will receive the /Bronze Giant/ 3 Million Arroba Operator Pennant.

c) The operators will receive a pullover for each million they cut, load or haul based on the established norms and principle.

Brigade

a) When the collective that operates a combine has cut a minimum of 1 million arrobas of cane, it will receive the /Jesus Menendez/ Million Arroba Squad Pennant.

b) The brigade that reaches an average of 2 million arrobas cut by machine will receive the /Victoria de Giron/ 2 Million Arroba Squad Pennant.

c) The brigade that reaches an average of 3 million arrobas cut or loaded by machine will receive the /Bronze Giant/ 3 Million Arroba Squad Pennant.

Section V. Individual Emulation

Chapter VI. Cutters involved in manual cutting

Individual incentive for cutters is called the /Million Vanguard/.

Article 28. The /Million Vanguard/ diploma will be established for the Youth Labor Army integrated into brigades or groups that reach the following requirements during the harvest:

a) Male cutters

For cutting for a collection center, burned or green cane, manual cutting and loading of burned and green cane: 150 percent fulfillment of the quota and 80 percent attendance.

b) Female cutters

The female cutters will receive the same award for all types of cutting listed in the above clause if they fulfill 100 percent of the quotas and 80 percent attendance.

Chapter VII. Mechanized cutting, loading and hauling

The following are established as incentives for operators, truck drivers and teamsters:

Article 29. To be awarded the /Million Vanguard/ diploma, they must meet the following requirements:

a) Fulfill 80 percent attendance during the grinding days of the mill for which they work.

b) Overfulfill the daily quotas on the following basis:

Activity	Quota
Mechanized cutting	1.0
Mechanized loading, hauling with truck	
Hauling operator, teamsters	1.5

Final Provision

The National Sugar Workers Union and the National Union of Transportation Workers will draw up specific methodologies based on this regulation.

The planned participation of workers and leaders in the different evaluations explained above must not interfere with the normal development of sugar production activities.

Given in the city of Havana on 26 October 1980, "Year of the Second Congress."

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LAY JUDGES IMPORTANT PART OF LEGAL SYSTEM

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juana Maria V. Sol; for previous articles on this subject see JPRS 76982, 11 December 1980, No 2225 of this series, pp 92-96]

[Text] Performance of lay judges in their legal functions is indispensable.

"Among our lay judges we have simple and common men of the people: good workers and good citizens. They are, at the same time, the closest link between our people and our laws."

Gladys Elejarde, our interviewee, is concerned with anything that has to do with documenting lay judges in La Habana Vieja Municipality. When we visited her, she was immersed in the process of confirming those workers who will continue their functions in the tribunal, which takes place every 2 and 1/2 years.

"However," she explained, "this task, which the party supports completely because of its importance within the legal system, is not understood as well as it should be by the various work center administrations, which refuse to give the judges time off to carry out their duties, delay their departure or simply harrass them.

"Sometimes we have people tell us that it is impossible, for example, for them to go to the work center, since once it is known that they are lay judges, they are not accepted, not wanted; or that their offices or their immediate superiors refuse to allow them to leave during the 2 months required annually of tribunal personnel.

"We think critical and revolutionary analysis is lacking. The judge is going to carry out a social function of extraordinary importance, and his absence does not harm his place of employment, since the Ministry of Justice, through a state transaction, reimburses the employer for the judge's salary."

Bearer of Our Laws

The legal procedure, in any of its expressions--civil, criminal or labor--must be developed in accordance with established legislation, therefore, it is impossible to do the work without the lay judges.

Article 127 of the Constitution of the republic establishes rendition of services by workers elected to represent the masses in the People's Tribunals, from the municipal to the supreme court.

At the same time, Paragraph 4 of Article 77 of the Law of Organization of the Judicial System establishes that:

"Lay judges discharge their functions each year in two nonconsecutive periods of 1 month each," a measure which tries not to endanger their jobs. The process of electing this active element in our judicial system began on the initiative of the masses, who know their attitudes toward the people as a whole, as well as their human and revolutionary qualities.

This task is carried out by the party in the municipalities, and after the respective biographies have been studied, the names are given to the minister of justice, who proposes them to the organs of the People's Government. The latter may accept or reject them by direct and secret ballot.

Once the lay judge has some experience, the tribunal which has evaluated his work may propose that he be confirmed in that position. He can and should train the citizens within the community in any questions of a judicial nature or instruct them with respect to their rights and duties, which makes him, in effect, a bearer of our laws.

Violation of Article 127

What happens when the administration of a work center refuses to comply with an established law of our constitution?

First, it makes the work of the tribunals difficult: Normal matters are delayed on the administrative level, and work concerning legal procedure is paralyzed.

The presidents of the tribunals, therefore, can proceed under Article 161 of the Criminal Code, entitled "Refusal of Assistance," which reads: "Any public official who a) does not lend the required cooperation to the administration of justice or refuses public service when this is required by competent authority, incurs a penalty of 3 to 9 months' imprisonment or a fine to be paid in 100 to 200 installments, or both, and if, as a consequence of the circumstances referred to in the above paragraph, there is serious harm to the national interest or to any person, the penalty is 6 months to 3 years' imprisonment or a fine to be paid in 200 to 1,000 installments."

However, they usually resort to the normal mechanisms: first they send a written request for the worker's services, in which the above constitutional provision is quoted; if this does not bring any results, they visit the work center, and finally, if there is no other alternative, proceedings must be started, because the work center has violated the constitution.

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FAR CIVILIAN WORKERS HOLD EMULATION MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 55

[Article by Katia Valdes]

[Text] The MIN FAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] Units and Dependencies Section of the SNTCFAR [National Union of FAR Civilian Workers] held a gala celebration on the occasion of its emulation plenary session for the 1979-1980 year of instruction in the Santa Maria del Mar Military Center installations. During this session, material awards were made to the winning units and vanguard workers of the section in the recently ended emulation period.

The best center banner was awarded to units 1122, 3088 and 9378 in the categories of scheduled production, education center and scheduled services, respectively.

The rank-and-file workers selected as vanguards of the entire section were Manuel J. Gonzalez Leyva, Jose M. Rodriquez Pendas, Margarita Torres Sanchez, Luis A. Acosta Rivero and Sergio Muguercia Sanchez.

This award was conferred upon the following worker-helpers: comrades Jose Delgado Hernandez, Jose Gomez Crespo, Maria Teresa Cabrera Sardinas, Osvaldo Rodriguez Darias, Eduardo Camacho Perez and Ivan Rodriguez Perez.

In the technical category, workers Herborto Bernal Puertas and Felix Batista Pena were selected.

The enthusiasm of civilians in units and dependencies of the MINFAR in the performance of their duties during the past year of instruction was exemplified in comments by vanguard Jose M. Rodriguez Pendas, of Military Unit 3088, who committed himself not only to keeping the banners of emulation flying high but also in the future to achieving greater and better victories on this fundamental front of our workers movement.

The ceremonies were chaired by Col Jose Garcia Trujillo, president of the sectorial superior committee for emulation; Andres Argote, first secretary at that trade union level; Jose Gutierrez Penaranda, member of the SNTCFAR secretariat; and senior and junion officers of the various units.

8143
CSO: 3010

UJC IN FAR CONSTRUCTION HOLDS REVIEW MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 56

[Article by Raul Brizuela]

[Text] With a view to analyzing the results of the work of the youth organization during the 1979-1980 instruction year, a seminar for instructors of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] of construction and housing organizations of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] was held recently.

During the seminar, the best experiences were described and guidelines and tasks were established for the current year of instruction, 1980-1981.

The program, in addition to analysis of the central report and the reading of several special presentations, included debate of questions relating to the work of the UJC in support of production and services, as well as methodological studies on the change in documentation, development of the assembly process and of documents containing guidelines for work in agitation and propaganda.

Participants in the seminar visited units which had distinguished themselves by the work of the UJC in all offices, particularly in its support in meeting production and services plans. Particularly instructive were the visits to Brigade 1 of ECM [Manbisa Steamship Enterprise] No 6 and Brigade 2 of ECM No 10, as well as participation in two socialist emulation inspections.

When he made the concluding remarks, Lt Col Gerardo Thaureaux, chief of the political section of constructions and housing of the FAR, emphasized the quality, enthusiasm and profundity with which the seminar had been conducted.

He stressed the principal points debated and called for redoubling the role of the UJC in production and services, raising the internal standards of operation in the organization and going more deeply into political-ideological work with the youth masses.

In another part of his speech, he urged the youth leaders assembled there to develop a meeting process at the level of the Second Party Congress and reiterated the confidence the command and the party have in the UJC and in the capability of its cadres to implement the guidelines and acquired experiences in their units.

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FAR MAGAZINE 'EL OFICIAL' IN CIRCULATION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 55

[Text] EL OFICIAL issues No 4 and 5, 1980, will soon be placed on sale at Military sales Centers. This magazine provides articles of great interest and utility for the most diverse military specialties. In No 4, the reader will find articles of general interest such as: "Chinese Militarism," "Zionism: Instrument of Imperialism," "The Guerrilla Movement in the Fatherland's Great War," "The Duties of an Officer," "The Method of Parallel Planning" and others.

Officers of the CEM [Military Training Center] can read articles on the basics and principles of socialist military instruction, the sociological aspects of instruction and what the BME [Study Materials Program] should be like. The magazine includes articles on artillery, topography and mass extermination weapons. Aerial reconnaissance of the capitalist countries is another of the topics dealt with in a documented article.

The "Let Us Get To Know the World" section contains a historical, political, economic and geographic panorama of the Kingdom of Morocco. This article also contains an analysis of its armed forces.

No 5 contains such interesting articles as: "Preparation for the Normandy Landing," "The Feudal Traditions of Maoist Militarism," "Desert Terrain and Its Effect on an Offensive," "CIA: Three Letters Which Spell Crime," "The Influence of the Press in Combat" and others.

The tactical section is devoted to the defense of a city by the IM Battalion and the calculation of march by intervals of time, while the section on mass extermination weapons covers the topic of complete special treatment under night conditions and the use of the light flamethrower in the offensive. Additionally, this number has articles of interest to specialists in reargauard action, military engineering and information.

The "Let Us Get to Know the World" section in this issue is devoted to the Republic of Chile.

In both issues, the usual sections are retained: "Perhaps You Did Not Know," "Foreign Military News," and the usual summaries of the most important articles.

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SEPMI ACTIVITIES, OPPORTUNITIES EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Aug 80 pp 70-72

[Article by Jose R. Garcia Gonzalez]

[Text] The Society for Patriotic Military Education (SEPMI) is considered a suitable means of providing vocational guidance for advanced military specialties and technologies. It has many subject-matter centers where children and juveniles can make decisions relating to their professional futures.

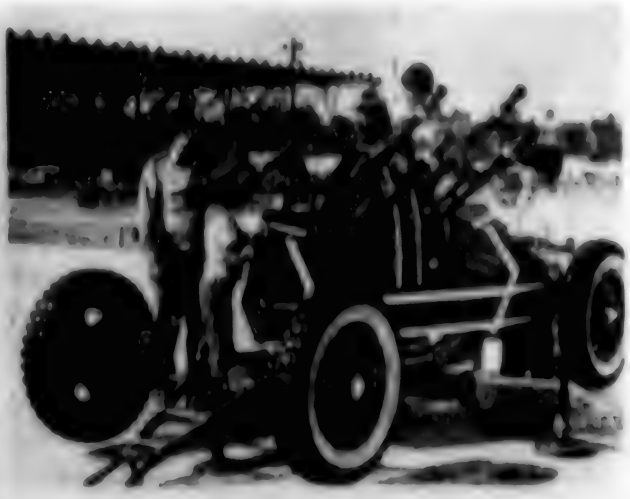
The SEPMI has the following objectives: to make known the military skill areas and the heroic traditions of the Cuban people and their Revolutionary Armed Forces; to work systematically on the early training of youths before they are called into a active military service; and to promote the development of technical-military sports in the country.

The basis of the SEPMI are the Rank-and-File Associations which can be established in any work center, cooperative or school which has a minimum of 10 interested youths.

These associations have the responsibility of forming Technical-Military Sports Clubs to ensure the participation and advertisement and development of such sports among the populace and principally among 12-year-old girls and boys.

Youths or adults who are members of the SEPMI have the right to request membership in any of the clubs run by the Rank-and-File Association and, based on their particular interests, to participate in the following specialties: air sports (parachuting, airplane modeling and hang-gliding), water sports (rowing, kayak, powered navigation, skin diving, and scuba diving) and radio sports. Orientation on the terrain, motorcycling, map reading and marksmanship.

This activity, in addition to preparing our youth and people in general for the defense of the fatherland, arouses the interest of its members in the above-mentioned technical-military specialties.



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ISA CONDE DISCUSSES PCD MEMBERSHIP, LEFTIST UNITY

Membership Drive

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Ruddy L. Gonzalez]

[Text] The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) last night made known its official program at a public function that took place in the headquarters of that political organization.

PCD Secretary General Narciso Isa Conde made a speech in which he advocated Dominican leftist unity in order to attain power.

Isa Conde also said that last night's ceremony also successfully concluded the first stage of the membership campaign carried out by the PCD throughout the country and stated that during that period the Communist Party obtained approximately 47,000 new members.

He said that the PCD membership campaign will be resumed on 15 January and will continue until the closing date in 1981 for PCD membership applications with the Central Electoral Board (JCE).

He pointed out that the PCD program is a full and amended version of the initial plan that was approved at the Second Congress of the Dominican Communist Party, in March 1979.

Isa Conde said that "this amended and corrected version of the initial plan contains a political plan and is the result of an investigation of our reality and and several years of theoretical effort."

He pointed out that "the compilation and discussion of various aspects, the examination and the statement of concepts, the introduction of hundreds of amendments, the updating, the synthesis of various trends that led to the attainment of this edition that we are presenting today has been the result of an intensive collective task, not free of evident delays and failures prior to the definitive publication."

Isa Conde added that "we now finally have the definitive edition of the Dominican Communist Party program, based on a Marxist interpretation of our reality. It contains an extensive and profound diagnosis of the society in which we live, specific orientations for its change, and the type of society for which we are struggling; an aggregate of theses that include formulations on religion, the military, the question of women, and of trade unionism; and the bases of our international policy."

He added that the PCD program "is a program of struggle, a program that strengthens the unity of our party, a quality program that in this regard places the PCD above all of the country's organized parties, which in the best of cases have nothing better than very deficient programs or do not go beyond general statements."

He said that the marked drop in popularity of the government and of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the expectations that its possible electoral defeat in the forthcoming 1982 primaries creates calls for an order of the day discussion of options for replacement, specifically on the prospects of communists and of leftists, as well as on the necessity for unity as a means to power, and its already growing political influence in the national life.

He indicated that nowhere in the PCD program is there any indication that the party will compete exclusively in only the 16 May 1982 elections and said that the PCD therefore asks communists to unite in forming a front for the purpose of winning in the primaries and of attaining power in the country.

Tens of communist militants and leaders were present at the function that celebrated the issuance of the PCD program.

Supports Unity

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Eduardo Montano]

[Text] The Dominican Communist Party advocated that all leftist political organizations unite in order to participate together in the general elections scheduled for 1982.

PCD Secretary General Narciso Isa Conde made a speech during the ceremony of the PCD Membership Campaign in which he explained that "we have been expressing the need for the unification of leftist organizations for about 2 years."

"In March 1979, immediately following the II Congress of the PCD, we said that it was indispensable for the left to unite and form an intensive unitary movement with clear anti-imperialist determination," the political leader pointed out.

Recently Professor Juan Bosch, chairman of the Dominican Liberation Party, called for unity of the leftist parties for the purpose of participating in the forthcoming electoral primaries.

Bosch declared that we in the leftist organizations "must unite and try to attain power because of the blunders of the government of the Dominican Revolutionary Party."

Narciso Isa Conde said that "the necessity for organizations to unite constitutes one of the basic necessities of the Dominican revolutionary process.

"Every leftist party," specified Isa Conde, "must try to develop, to gain influence, to grow organically for the purpose of attaining the decisions that are necessary to make opportune and fruitful alliances."

The PCD secretary general said that the most important task consists of drawing important sectors of the people away from the social-democratic influence of the PRD and from the control of the Reformist Party, for the purpose of creating a propensity in the masses to ask questions and to support the anti-imperialist option.

"This plan was approved," he said, "in our II Congress, and at that time it was not said that the PCD contemplates exclusively the possibility of participating only in the 1982 elections, as Professor Juan Bosch recently stated."

Isa Conde said that this position did not exclude unity with the organized revolutionary forces, only that it heightened the few possibilities for success that the political leftist organizations had at a determined moment.

He added that "for that reason we are choosing a path that will contribute to a process of redetermination and regroupment of social and political forces that could lead to a leftist convergence of greater determination, without predetermining its form or its constituents.

"In fact, during the period between our II Congress and the present, we have proceeded in accordance with that line, which has contributed considerably to changing the correlation of political forces in favor of the most advanced ideas," said the political leader.

And he emphasized that "in addition we have stimulated propensities toward unity of action and we have made a significant ideological and political contribution that by degrees is resulting in a change in the framework and in the most negative positions of the forces that declare themselves to be leftist."

Isa Conde said that the Dominican Communist Party has helped to point out "the disillusionment of the people's aspirations that is represented by the Dominican Revolutionary Party which has become the ruling organization.

"The unitary vocation of the PCD has been demonstrated in the participation and in the support that we have given to all the social struggles that have freed the dispossessed classes," said the secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party.

Present at the PCD membership ceremony were Eduardo Aguilar and Hugo Navarrete, representatives of the Farabundo Marti Front, of El Salvador, and tens of leaders and sympathizers of the organization.

Isa Conde also reported that yesterday concluded the first stage of the PCD Membership Campaign, with approximately 47,000 new members.

He said that "the revolutionary policy that we carried out won us sympathy among the masses and that constitutes a triumph for the effort displayed by a great part of our militants."

The political leader said that the effort developed by the PCD militants will be resumed this coming 15 January and will continue "until the closing of the filing of applications for our electoral rights."

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FDR LETTER PROTESTS ABUSES AGAINST PRESS FREEDOM

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] We have received the following from the Salvadoran FDR [Democratic Front for the Revolution]:

The hackneyed Inter-American Press Society, IAPA, a reactionary organization of the business operators who run the printed communications media, has just decided to question the full freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

On the other hand, it has nothing to say about the monstrous violation of freedom of the press in El Salvador, where more than five newsmen (both domestic and foreign) have been murdered and where the independent press suffered endless attacks which IAPA is quite aware of although it maintains suspicious silence every time. This is happening for example in the case of bombs which are constantly exploded ten or more times, destroying the facilities of the Catholic newspaper ORIENTACION. The same is happening to the daily EL INDEPENDIENTE whose managing editor, Mr Jorge Pinto, has been subjected to many attacks and whose daily was destroyed, to the point where all of the facilities were reduced to ashes. In a similar manner, they tried to finish off YSAX, which they destroyed more than six times, but it keeps rising again from its ashes like the Phoenix, with the help of all Salvadorans and the peoples of the world who defend human rights.

Now we have a new violation against freedom of the press. Yesterday, the young Vicente Ramos was captured at 1100; he is an employee of API/News; he happened to be doing his job. The arrest was carried out by national police and army soldiers on 4th Street East, south of the Salvadoran capital. At the moment of his arrest, Vicente Ramos was wearing blue trousers and a yellow-coffee-brown shirt. So far, the various organs of repressio and the army have said nothing about his arrest. Young Ramos was working on the information bulletin which the enterprise puts out.

AIP S.A. de C. publishes this bulletin which is distributed in various government offices and to private employees, as well as at the embassies accredited in this country.

So far this year, API has been subjected to one investigation and many threats against its employees, culminating with the arrest of its managing editor, Mrs Vida Cuadra Hernandez, all because API is the voice of the people and honestly presents the information without selling out to unscrupulous and opportunist members of the Junta and its criminal army.

We ask all press media throughout the world, all cultural workers, all intellectuals, to send telegrams to the Junta, demanding respect for the life of the worker Vicente Ramos and that he be returned to his family and his job.

When will the IAPA send us a copy of its protest?

This year has been particularly tough on the teachers' association. More than 15 comrades were murdered by the criminal hordes of ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], the UGB, the Death Squad, and other gangs of criminals with commissions in the Defense Ministry of the Christian Democratic Military Dictatorship.

All of these are teachers and some of them are innocent victims of this damnable Christian Democratic criminal regime. Those cynics who, in the name of democracy and the people, murder many persons who have done nothing wrong and who fear nothing, shall pay before the tribunal of history for the blood they shed uselessly. Their downfall is imminent and we wait for their punishment to be carried out. Their condemnation is imminent and necessary. Let them not expect any mercy from the people who suffers from the blows with stoic and heroic attitudes.

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PAZ WARNS SOLDIERS OF OUTSIDE THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Choluteca--President of the Republic Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in a speech delivered Saturday in Choluteca, on the occasion of the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the 11th Infantry Battalion, said that "today as yesterday, elements alien to the country's ideals, bad men in the service of extracontinental interests, are intentionally disturbing the climate of harmony and peaceful coexistence in which our peoples want to develop their lives and artificially seek to create an atmosphere of chaos, insecurity, and pessimism is everybody in order to weaken out nationalism, to take away the roots of our historical tradition, to divert us from the ways of liberty, from our Christian faith and from the permanent values of democracy.

"To confront this threat, which hangs over our future, we will everyday strengthen our domestic defenses and we will guarantee the conditions that are indispensable for safeguarding our international security. But it is not enough to continue to be free in terms our readiness and capacity for the armed struggle. It is indispensable for all the people of Honduras, headed by their armed forces, conscientiously to protect our civic values. We must penetrate into the minds and hearts of all citizens so that the very last of our fellow citizens will understand the high price of peace, the material and spiritual fruits deriving from liberty and the flexibilities which only the democratic system makes possible, so that we may achieve economic, political, and social changes which the people demand of us, in facing the last decades of the 20th century. We have just signed in Lima, Peru, the historic document through which we take specific steps toward the normalization of our relations with the Republic of El Salvador.

"This act, fully backed by justice, equity, mutual respect between sovereign states and international law, is being adopted by a state whose people loves peace, defends peace, and lives by permanently preparing itself to strengthen it. The definition of our soldiers is as important as our determination to defend them against any attempted violation or insult. For this we live as soldiers, ready to do our constitutional duties which assign us a position in the first line of sovereignty, independence, and liberty of our beloved Honduras."

Bali Castillo Speaks

The unit's commander, Col Daniel Bali Castillo, in an address which was called highly interesting, said that "we are not unfamiliar with the difficult situation

experienced by our Central American sister nations and we cannot be, in spite of the neutrality which is guaranteed by our government and our armed forces.

"We are soldiers and, although we are inspired by a fervent desire to maintain peace as a standard of coexistence, in our nation, we are not unaware that the forces of subversion are not asleep and that violence is all around us.

"Today, more than ever before, we are alert and vigilant because the enemy does not sleep and does not rest in his eagerness to undermine the democratic foundations that constitute our republican way of life.

"We are soldiers of liberty and that assertion and determination places us in a situation of combat against those who, in the service of communist imperialism, try to subvert the moral and spiritual values and the law which we inherited from our ancestors.

"We are soldiers of the West, that is to say, we are Christian soldiers; we cannot conceive any other way of living that does not give us liberty with absolute respect for independent life under the slogan of 'God, Union, and Liberty,' that continuous trilogy which inspires us as soldiers of Honduras; today, as yesterday, the enemies of democracy shall not pass because we are ready, with the highest spirit and discipline, to make right, justice, and the liberty of our people prevail, at the price which the fatherland asks us to pay.

"We are strong because we love and serve Honduras. Let no one underestimate our firm determination as soldiers to maintain the peace of the republic, the stability of democratic institutions, the dignity of the people, liberty and dialogue as standards of social coexistence and national independence against the interests of minorities that have surrendered to the subversive doctrines in the service of international forces."

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FINANCIAL EXPERTS: COUNTRY SHOULD NOT DEVALUATE PESO

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Dec 80 Sec B pp 1, 6

[Text] So long as it has oil, Mexico will not find it either necessary or advisable to devaluate its currency. This entails a risk: the country is being debilitated by the high rate of internal inflation. It is possible that, in the future, the peso may "float" independently, with respect to the other hard currencies in the world.

Furthermore, Ronald Reagan (the American president-elect) will not be able to fulfill his offer for next year to reduce inflation in the United States, a country which will begin a slow recovery, owing to the money shortage.

The privileged bank interest rates may perhaps decline considerably during the early months of the year, but it is presumed that they will remain high for a long time to come.

"The latter will obviously hurt the economies of the developing nations, particularly those supplying the American market."

This warning was given yesterday by Stuart Bass, Thomas Campfield and Dimitri Balatsos, vice-presidents in different areas of the exchange market of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (MHT), and Hywell Jones, director of the Henley Center for Monetary Studies in London, at the seminar on the outlook offered by the international exchange markets for 1981.

The four men submitted their predictions here yesterday to over 100 bankers, financiers and treasurers of business firms gathered in a room at the Camino Real Hotel, where they were introduced by William D. Klay, vice president and Mexican representative of MHT, which is the fourth-ranking bank in the United States.

Campfield, a consultant on short term international exchange, declared: "The considerations regarding interest rates are again the most influential factor on the foreign exchange market. The increased rates have made it attractive to invest funds to accrue good profits, particularly in view of the capital gains that occur when interest rates drop."

However, he cautioned: "When the market notices that interest rates have reached their maximum point, the dollar will begin to decline."

Campfield expressed the view that the inflation rate in the United States would be between 10 and 12 percent and, in his opinion, "for the Mexican peso, the risk of a devaluation is related to its inflation rate."

Hywell Jones, an expert forecaster for the long term exchange market and director of the Henley Center, predicted a relative improvement for the dollar, despite the fact that the deficit in the balance of payments ($30 billion) is still very large.

He revealed that the pound sterling is overvalued by at least 10 percent.

And, in connection with the Mexican peso, he remarked: "If oil were to be separated from the Mexican currency, its exchange rate would be far lower."

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Jan 22, 1981